LIFE FOR A LIFE.

Law Vindicated and Life More Secure.

W. E. Salisbury, Alias W. E. Canty, Expiates His Crime.

The town yesterday was not apparently in any very great state of excitement, but there was evidently an undercurrent of strong feeling. The fact that before the sun should set a condemned criminal would pay the penalty of his crime with his life in the jail yard of the county jail, in a county where never before had a man died at the command of the law, caused this suppressed excitement. Canty passed his last night in apparent comfort, sleeping soundly most of the time. Deputy Sheriff Dana was his especial guard, and once during the night when Canty awoke the two enjoyed a smoke together.

As early as 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon crowds of people began to gather in the vicinity of the jail, merely out of curiosity to see the condemned man pass from the jail door to the enclosure which surrounded the scaffold. The crowd was kept back a distance of about 100 feet from the enclosure by a circle of armed guards, while in the immediate vicinity of the jail were numerous other armed guards. Only those having tickets issued by the sheriff were admitted to the enclosure which surrounded the scaffold. The scaffold was of the old fashioned kind with trap swung on hinges. The structure was twelve feet square and the height from the ground to the trap being [illegible] from the trap to the cross beam to which the rope was attached six feet eight inches. Sliding bolts operated by a lever kept the trap in position. The lever and the person who [illegible] concealed entirely from sight, as was also the lower part of the scaffold below the trap platform, with the exception of an opening at the back to light the trap. It was three feet square and a weight of 150 pounds attached to it carried it quickly away from the doomed man. The rope was five-eighths of an inch thick, made of oiled hemp, and well stretched to withstand a fall of five feet. Sheriff Smith took every effort to provide against any mishaps. The drop was a [illegible] [illegible] specially requested by the doomed man that the drop be [illegible] sufficient depth to break his neck and put him out of agony at once. The scaffold was wholly constructed of planed lumber [illegible] upper portion of it was painted. [illegible] it was closed fence 20 feet high [illegible] feet square [illegible] passes were admitted. The time set for the execution was [illegible] o'clock [illegible] over a thousand [illegible] in the open square [illegible] as before stated [illegible] fences. A having [illegible] were equipped to show [illegible] the trees. Nothing could be seen from the open square—not even the cross beam of the scaffold—but still the crowd gathered there, surging to and fro in their anxiety to at least get a glimpse of Canty as he passed from the jail door to the scaffold. About half past two it was whispered about that the doomed man had left his cell and was about ready to proceed to the scaffold. Shortly afterward Deputy Sheriff Dana came to the south entrance of the jail, and motioned to Sheriff Smith who was standing near, and informed him that the doomed man was ready for the dreaded ordeal. At 2:33 p. m. the door of the jail was thrown open and W. E. Salisbury alias W. E. Canty, stepped from the door sill to the stone steps supported upon either side by Sheriff Smith and Deputy Sheriff Dana.

Following immediately behind them was the Rev. J. J. Smith, pastor of the M. E. church south and the Rev. J. S. Mabie both of whom had passed the last moments with the doomed man in his cell. While passing from the jail door to the scaffold Canty glanced carelessly around upon the bystanders, and when about ten feet from the scaffold stopped and shook hands with Mr. Ziegler, [illegible] editor of the Denver Republican, who happened to be standing near the path saying as he did so: "Good bye, old boy; God bless you."

As the doomed man entered the gates to that enclosure which surrounds the scaffold the crowd pressed closely behind him, but the numerous guards held them back and none but the few having passes gained admittance. The stairs leading to the scaffold lead almost from the gate where he entered the yard. These stairs were narrow and but one could pass up them at a time. Canty mounted them freely and without support, while Sheriff Smith followed close behind. Once upon the scaffold, Canty was placed in the center of the platform, immediately over the drop, while upon either side stood Sheriff Smith and Deputy Sheriff Dana. Near the head of the stairs, and in front of the doomed man, stood the Rev. J. J. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Mabie, also Mr. Yarberry, the scaffold guard. As soon as the confusion caused by the approach of Canty and those accompanying him had subsided, Mr. Dana pulled from his pocket the death warrant, and turning his face to the doomed man, to whom it was directed, he read its contents in a clear and distinct voice. Canty appeared utterly indifferent as to what the sum and substance of the document was, and while Deputy Sheriff Dana was reading it he was casting his eyes about upon those who had been admitted to the enclosure.

When Mr. Dana had finished reading the death warrant Sheriff Smith read the reprieve granted by Governor Pitkin, whereby Canty's existence has been prolonged five weeks. While the sheriff was reading the [illegible] Canty displayed remarkable composure, [illegible]

he had, and grasped the rope, one end of which was fastened to a ring above his head, the other end to the brace which supported the cross beam to the right of him. The rope swung loosely from the ring to the post and was merely placed in that position so as to be out of the way. Canty at first pulled at the rope nervously and then deliberately passing his arm through that part which hung down he supported himself in that position for several minutes. When told by the sheriff that he was at liberty to speak a few words in his behalf if he chose so to do, Canty released his arm from the sling in which he had temporarily placed it, and stepping to the front of the platform, he addressed the following words to those who were standing below him:

"In my younger days I was taught not to fear death and brought up to believe in a hereafter, neither will I be to those standing here. It is no place to tell a lie, for in a few brief moments I will be ushered before my God and my Maker. I have sworn that I am innocent of shedding the blood of Tom Perkins, and I want every one within the sound of my voice to hear it and I want it published to the world. I am a gambler, and I am not ashamed to own it right here on the scaffold, for I can safely say that in my associations with the gamblers I never found a more friendly or hospitable class of people. Had I killed that man Perkins I would not have been here to-day, and I again say in the presence of you all that I die an innocent man. I have faced death many times. I have been on many a battlefield, but never before have been brought face to face with death powerless to protect myself as I am now. I know that I must die, and die I will like a man without flinching. I know that I can expect but little sympathy from the people of Colorado Springs. I was unjustly prosecuted in this county, and unjustly condemned for shedding the blood of Tom Perkins. I was told before I was brought here for trial that I could expect no mercy from a jury in El Paso county, and that if I went there for trial that I would surely hang. I will maintain to my last moments that I was unfairly prosecuted in your court. There stands the prosecuting attorney," said he as he pointed to Mr. D. W. Robbins, whom he mistook for Mr. William Harrison, one of the attorneys who assisted in the prosecution of Canty in the district court. "You know as well as I that I was condemned by men who perjured themselves in their testimony. You prosecuted the case well and of course it was your duty to do so."

He still directed his remarks in a taunting way to Mr. Robbins, but when told that he was addressing his conversation to the wrong man, he made an apology, saying:

"I would not, in these my last moments, wrongfully accuse, and I again earnestly beg your pardon. Do not think it strange because I am shedding tears. Were you in my boots you would probably do the same. No man ever, if he were innocent, could meet such a death without tears. Besides the sheriff there is no man here but the Rev. Mr. Smith from whom I have received courtesies and to him I am truly grateful. I have believed that it was useless for man, standing as I do upon the scaffold condemned of murder, to appeal to God for sympathy, but Mr. Smith has taught me different, and I pray to God that he will pardon my sins. I have read the account in the Denver News which gives me the name of Salisbury, and say that I am a relative of Ben Butler. I acknowledge that my name is W. E. Salisbury, but am not nor never have been related to Mr. Butler. I have fought in many a battle, served four years in the [illegible] Massachusetts regiment, but what is death on the battle field compared to this. One more word before I meet my God, and that is I die an innocent man."

Tears flowed freely from Canty's eyes while he was talking, and toward the last he displayed considerable emotion. His remarks lasted fifteen minutes, and he frequently repeated the same words. At three o'clock Canty knelt to the platform, while the Rev. Mr. Smith delivered a short prayer. As he rose to a standing position, he staggered to the back of the platform, where he spent a few moments in conversation with Sheriff Smith and the Republican reporter.

He was then placed upon the drop, while the officers proceeded to bind his arms and feet. At 3:06 p. m., while they were binding him, he said "Good-bye all, nothing can save me. I have faith in a Savior and a hereafter, and die innocent. I want to kneel down and pray once more." The Rev. Mr. Mabie stepped to his side, while the officers assisted him to kneel, and delivered a last prayer for the doomed and penitent man. At 3:11 p. m. Deputy Sheriff Dana approached from behind and placed the black cap over Canty's head, he (Canty) still maintaining his innocence to the last. At 3:12 the signal was given, the drop fell and all that was mortal of W. E. Salisbury alias W. E. Canty was ushered into eternity. As the body disappeared from sight through the drop the rope where it was attached to the ring severed and allowed the body of Canty to fall to the ground. Every precaution had been taken to prevent an accident of this kind, but it is thought that the several tests had weakened the rope and caused it to break. As soon as possible the rope was tied, the body again raised to a hanging position and there remained until pronounced dead by the physicians in attendance. At 3:18 p. m. pulsation had ceased, but the heart was still beating. At 3:20 the heart ceased beating and W. E. Salisbury alias W. E. Canty was pronounced dead by the physicians in attendance. They were Doctors Kimball, Strickler, Coombs, Santord and Garrod. It was the universal opinion of them all that the neck had been broken by the fall and that Canty suffered no agony by the breaking of the rope. At 3:28 p. m. the body was lowered into a metallic casket and removed to the undertaking rooms of Reynolds and Westerfield.

The rooms were thrown open to the public, and from 5 o'clock until 8 there was a constant crowd of those anxious to see the remains of the dead man passing in and out. On the day previous to the hanging Canty made the following deposition, which will establish his identity as that of W. E. Salisbury:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Colorado,
and County of El Paso. } ss.

I, William E. Salisbury, now in the county jail of said county of El Paso, in the state aforesaid, being duly sworn, on my oath do say that:

My true and lawful name is William E. Salisbury; that I was born in the state of Massachusetts on the third day of October, 1846; that I have, under the name of William E. Canty, been tried and convicted at Colorado Springs, in the said El Paso county, of the murder of one Thomas Perkins, and have been sentenced to be hung on [illegible], the 17th day of June, 1881, [illegible] punishment for said murder [illegible]

on my innocence of the murder of the said Thomas Perkins, I desire to declare and publish to the world that my true name is William E. Salisbury, born as above stated, and that I am the son of Charles L. Salisbury and Rebecca Salisbury, in the state of Massachusetts, and who were living at one time in said state at New Bedford; that William Canty and William E. Salisbury are one and the same person; that I have a sister, or did have, who married one David K. Warcross and who once lived in West Newton, Massachusetts. Signed. WILLIAM E. SALISBURY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of June, 1881.

ANDREW L. LAWTON,
Notary Public.

The crime for which Canty paid the extreme penalty of the law yesterday in the jail yard of the county jail was committed in Buena Vista, Chaffee county, Colorado, on the 29th day of April, 1880. He shot and killed Thomas L. Perkins, once of Colorado Springs, but at that time a police officer of Buena Vista. The manner of the shooting, as brought forth in the testimony, was as follows: Officer Perkins had arrested a gambler known as "Dutch B.," and was attempting to convey him to the jail, when Canty appeared and said threateningly to Perkins; "You release him!" Perkins replied: "I will not do it; he is my prisoner." Upon this, Canty said: "Release him, or, d—n you, I will make you release him." To this Perkins made no reply, and Canty drew his pistol and fired. The first shot did not take effect. Canty then hesitated three or four seconds before he fired again, during all of which time Perkins kept pulling his prisoner along. Then Canty fired a second time and struck Perkins in the arm. Perkins released his prisoner and reached for his revolver, whereat Canty fired the third shot which took effect in Perkins' hand. At this juncture Perkins called for help and exclaimed, "For God's sake is there no policeman here to help me," when Canty advanced two or three steps towards him and pointed his pistol at his breast and fired. Perkins fell and Canty and his companions fled.

The testimony showed conclusively that Canty shot Perkins in cold blood and without the excuse of provocation or even of intoxication. His trial for the crime was held in this city, on a change of venue, and began on Tuesday, April 19, 1881, lacking just ten days of being the anniversary of his crime. Judge E. C. Helm occupied the bench and the attorneys for the prosecution were Webster Ballinger, esq. and William Harrison, esq. The defense was represented by Judge Gen'l W. W. Orrick, Esq., and J. B. Bulser, esq. The jury consisted of the following named gentlemen: Kennedy, Ray, Beesey, Dryden, Robbins, Riddle, Douglas, Ripley, Wilson, Bostwick, Dickson and Allen. About thirty witnesses were examined and from all this mass of testimony the jury drew their unalterable conclusion that Canty had been guilty of a cold blooded, deliberate and premeditated assassination. The trial occupied four days and the jury after staying out only four hours came in with a verdict of murder in the first degree. On the 21st of April this verdict was rendered. On Saturday, April 23, lacking only five days of an anniversary of the murder, Canty was brought into court and sentence was pronounced by Judge Helm. When Canty was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him he gazed firmly at the Judge and said: "Only one thing, I am innocent, and when I get on the scaffold, it will be my last words that I am innocent, if it comes to that. I never expect that man."

It did come to that, and Canty true to his word, asserted his innocence with his last breath, when the black cap had been drawn over his head.

Canty was sentenced to be executed on the 10th day of May, '81, but his counsel succeeded in securing a reprieve of the governor until the 17th day of June, 1881. During this time they prepared a voluminous report of the case, and asked the supreme court for a new trial on a writ of error. The court refused to grant this, and the governor declined to interfere again, and so yesterday Canty died the death of a felon.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Graduating Exercises Yesterday of the Class of '81.

The graduating exercises of the senior class of the High school took place in the central building yesterday. The high school room was crowded with visitors to such an extent that large numbers of the pupils and many of the visitors were compelled to stand. The room was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and just over the stage hung an evergreen shield, on which was displayed the date '881 in white flowers.

There were only three members of the graduating class which consisted of Miss Lizzie Doak, Thomas S. McMorris and Harry M. Wellman. The exercises were presented in accordance with the following

PROGRAMME:

Instrumental duet. .... Pearl of the Sea.
Lizzie Doak, Alice Rogers.
Recitation. ...."The Slaves of Martinique."
Eliza Robbins.
Duet, ... Hope Beyond.
Fannie Aiken, Linnie Doak,
Essay.................................. Life.
Harry M. Wellman.
Concert Recitation .....Cobbler Keezar's Vision.
Seventh Grade.
Solo. .... A Doubting Heart.
Eva Gaines.
Essay .... Progress.
Thomas S. McMorris.
Solo. .... [illegible]ing Sweet Bird.
Maude Walker.
Recitation.................. The Quaker Widow.
Eva Gaines.
Essay. .... Cheerfulness with valedictory.
Lizzie A. R. Doak.
Solo and Chorus .... Passing Whispers.
Solo by Irene Barnes
Presentation of Diplomas by Rev T. C. Kirkwood

The music with which the literary exercises were occasionally varied was furnished entirely by the pupils and showed a great degree of proficiency. The first literary exercise of the afternoon was a recitation by Miss Eliza Robbins entitled "The Slaves of Martinique." The recitation was given in an excellent manner and was well received.

Mr. Harry Wellman read his graduating essay, which bore the short but comprehensive title of "Life." The essay [illegible] [illegible]

The recitation in concert by the pupils of the seventh grade, entitled "Cobbler Keezar's Vision," was especially pleasing. The perfect time kept by the participants, the clearness of their enunciation, and the appropriateness of the emphasis and inflection demonstrates the fact that they had been carefully instructed. [illegible]

Mr. Thomas S. McMorris, one of the graduating class, read an essay on "Progress" which was listened to with the close attention which its merits demanded.

The recitation, "The Quaker Widow," by Miss Eva Gaines, was given in appropriate costume and was a quaint and characteristic effort.

The last essay of the afternoon was by Miss Lizzie Doak, of the graduating class, and was entitled "Cheerfulness." The essay also embodied the valedictory. Miss Doak made a very handsome appearance upon the stage, her dress being simple, yet elegant and appropriate. When she had concluded her farewell words she was presented with a number of beautiful boquets from her friends and classmates. The valedictory portion of Miss Doak's essay was as follows:

VALEDICTORY.

Our school work here is now completed and it is my part to say "farewell."

The training that we have received is one of the stepping stones from which we must pass into the active paths of life. Let us, therefore, as we journey on our way, realize that we are preparing ourselves for life-work; placing our standard, and with a firm tread and fearless eye press steadily forward. When we feel that the journey is hard let us keep before us the words that so inspired Longfellow's dreaming, "Look not mournfully into the past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth without fear and with a manly heart."

We can not live upon the attainments of hope and expectation nor dream ourselves into a character—we must labor. Some happy talents and some fortunate opportunity may form the two sides of the ladder on which men mount, but the rounds of that ladder must be made of stuff to stand the wear and tear.

Let us look for the resting places in life also; the most successful workers are most mindful of the proper amount of rest and recreation for both the mind and body. What general would wage war successfully if he engaged in battles incessantly?

The great mistake of American people is that they live to work instead of working to live. Let us remember that work is only a means unto an end.

Nobility in life consists in the faithful performance of duties both great and small. Often a trifle in some situations turns the scale of fate and rules the most important action.

We live in deeds not in years, in thoughts not breaths. He most lives who thinks the most—feels the noblest—acts the best. Life's but a means unto an end—that end, beginning means and end to all things—God.

We must now bid adieu to the school-room where we have shared the same joys and the same trials of puzzling problems and tiresome examination—the room where our unlawful whisperings have so often disturbed the stillness of the air.

We hope that as we go out from this room to-day we may carry with us the good and pure principles that our teachers have ever endeavored to impart in our hearts, and that they may feel that their persistent labor has not been wasted on barren soil.

Schoolmates, this with feelings of regret that we leave you to-day, and the many happy hours that we have spent with you will be fresh in our memories through life. With the wish that each and all of you may grow into good and noble soldiers in life's combat and receive the reward of the faithful, we say "good bye."

Teachers, accept our heartfelt thanks for the interest that you have always manifested in our advancement in knowledge and in our welfare and happiness.

We hope that you may devote many more successful years to the vocation you have chosen, that you may render to many others the assistance that you have rendered us, that in the end you may receive your reward. And now we say "farewell!"

After the final song, the solo of which was very prettily sung by little Miss Barnes, the Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., presented the diplomas to the graduating class, accompanying the presentation with a feeling and eloquent address. When the class had resumed their seats, Dr. Kirkwood remarked that the printers had omitted one thing from the programme. As he said this, two of the young gentlemen members of the school came into the room bearing an elegant writing desk, upon which was placed a complete set of the novels of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Dr. Kirkwood then remarked that the thing not down in the programme was this offering from the school, and friends of the school, to the principal, Mr. E. L. Parker. He said he saw no motto on the writing desk, but judging from the character of the gift, he judged that a most appropriate motto would be "Do Write." The doctor's remarks in presenting the gift were especially felicitous. Principal Parker was taken completely by surprise and returned his thanks in an earnest and feeling manner.

With the close of this school year Principal Parker will sever his connection with the school. He has made a fine record since he has been at the head of the public schools and from a pretty thorough personal knowledge of the work done by Principal Parker we can say that he has left the schools in an excellent condition as to system and discipline. The many friends of the latter gentleman will wish him success in whatever new work he may undertake.

Teachers' Monthly Report.

Principal Parker of the public schools has handed us the following teachers' report of all grades for the month ending June 17, 1881:

Whole number in attendance	432
Average number belonging..........	410½
Average daily attendance..........	396
Aggregate attendance..............	7013½
Number half-days absence..........	649
Number unexcused..................	143
Number cases tardiness............	87
Number unexcused..................	94
Number pupils suspended...........	2
Number receiving corporal punishment..	–

Mr. R. S. Peery, the boot and shoe man, had sixty dollars stolen from the money drawer in his store on Friday afternoon. He is of the opinion that the three colored boys who stole the opera glass from E. P. Howbert & Co's showcase, were implicated in the stealing of the money. They were in the store during the afternoon looking at some shoes, and one probably took the money while the other two were examining the shoes. The [illegible] case [illegible]

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Therefore it will pay you well to read what follows

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ON MONDAY, THE 20TH INST.

[illegible]

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30 Calico Wrappers, exactly half price. Regular prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. Marked down to 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.
40 Walking Jackets and Ulsters, one-third off. Regular prices, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18. Marked down to $4, $5.75, $6.75, $8, $10, $12.
6 Ready Made Suits at exactly half price.
20 pieces handsome Dress Goods. Regular prices 20c, 25c, 30c. Marked down to 10c and 15c.
6 pieces handsome Lace Buntings. Regular prices 35c. Marked down to 10c.
[illegible] pieces genuine imported French Chintzes and Momies. Regular price 35 and 45c. Marked down to 20c.
[illegible] of 9-8 wide, good quality Printed Percales, at only 8c, worth 12c.
20 pieces standard Prints, at only 5c, worth 8c.
1 lot handsome Printed Lawns, at only 5c, worth 12c.
Think of a nice Lawn Dress for only 50c.
1 lot of Fancy Dress Buttons down from 30c, 40c and 50c to 10c per dozen.
1 lot of Ladies White Skirts, plain, tucked and embroidered. Regular prices, 50c, 75c, 80c, $1, $1.59, $2, $2.50. Marked down to 30c, 45c, 60c, 70c, 80c, $1.00, $1.25.

THESE GOODS ARE SLIGHTLY SOILED, NOT AT ALL DAMAGED, AND ARE A GREAT BARGAIN.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office Hall's Building, on Tejon Street. [illegible]

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Successor to Helm & Campbell

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, opposite El Paso County Bank. [illegible]

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MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
d 31y

T. M. WALKER,

Having purchased the entire stock and tools belonging to the Blacksmith Shop known to the public as Pixley & Webster's, on Pike's Peak avenue, is now prepared to do all kinds of

[illegible]

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AT LIVING PRICES.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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FOR SHEEP RANCH.

Must have handled sheep successfully in Colorado and be a prompt, reliable business man. Family no objection if wife will cook. Salary $600 per annum and found. Cook's wages additional. [illegible]
Apply to [illegible] Colorado Springs [illegible]

BUSINESS LOCALS.

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WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible]

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Composed largely of powdered Mica or Isinglass, is the BEST and CHEAPEST lubricator in the world. It is the best because it does not gum, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease made. It answers equally as well for Harvesters, Mill Gearing, Threshing Machines, Corn-Planters, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all first-class dealers. Our Pocket Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing mailed free.
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Notice of Publication

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE COLO.
June 13 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler, Raphael Marcott, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Monday, July [illegible] 1881. His claim is made by his D. S. No. [illegible] for the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼, of the S. E. ¼ of section [illegible], township [illegible] S., of range 71 W., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Joseph Frazier, James Tomlinson, Henry Watson and George Oldham, all of Lake County, Colo.
w1-18-5 JNO. J. HENRY, Register

J. S. BARNES

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. X[illegible]. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882. No. 3

THE STATE.

Its Coal and Iron Mines and How They are Being Developed.

Gold and Silver Products—Profits About $22,000,000.

Live Stock and Other Products—How Farming Pays.

Coal and Iron.

The year 1881 will be remembered as a notable one in the development of the coal and iron interests of the state. Its marked features have been, the largely increased output of the coal mines already opened; the development of the Gunnison coal fields, and especially the anthracite measures at Irwin, near Crested Butte; and pre-eminently the starting of the blast furnace at South Pueblo, with the attendant opening up of iron mines, limestone quarries and other feeders of the furnace. While the coal interests in the northern part of the state have prospered, it is in the southern portion that the greatest strides have been made, for which the Colorado Coal and Iron company, having its general offices in Colorado Springs, must receive the credit. This corporation was organized January 23d, 1880, by the consolidation of several of the companies that had been organized to develop different portions of Colorado. It has rapidly grown to be one of the largest and wealthiest corporations of the west, and now owns upwards of 100,000 acres of land in central and southern Colorado, 15,000 acres of which are underlaid with coal, and 13,000 acres containing large deposits of iron ore. To develop these properties, the company has in operation coke ovens at El Moro and Crested Butte, a blast furnace at South Pueblo, with steel works nearly completed, and a rolling mill at Denver.

COAL.

The following table shows the total output of the Canon City, Walsenburg and El Moro coal mines for the years of 1880 and 1881:

Mines.	1880. Tons.	1881. Tons.	Increase for 1881.
Canon City	107,575	120,000	12,425
Walsenburg	42,106	68,000	25,894
El Moro	71,697	140,000	68,303
Totals	221,378	328,000	106,622

From the El Moro mine there were shipped to the coke ovens 51,891 tons in 1880, and 95,000 in 1881. The total coal output of all the company's mines is 332,000 tons in 1881, as against 221,378 tons in 1880.

Canon Coal Fields.—These comprise 3,740 acres of land in Fremont county, 38 miles west of South Pueblo. Their product has long been recognized as the best steam, domestic and metallurgical coal in Colorado. It is non-coking and is largely used by the railroad companies, besides supplying a large part of the fuel used in Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Cañon City and Leadville. During the past year the company has increased its facilities for the rapid mining of this popular coal. The annexed analyses were obtained from two specimens of Cañon coal.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Water	4.50	6.15
Volatile matter	34.20	36.03
Fixed carbon	56.80	52.82
Ash	4.50	5.00
	100.00	100.00
Sulphur		.65

Cuchara Coal Fields.—These measures, the product of which is known as Walsenburg coal, comprise 2,390 acres of land in Huerfano county, directly on the line of the D. & R. G. railway. Of the three workable seams, only one has as yet been developed. This like the Cañon is a non-coking steam and domestic coal, largely used by the railroad companies and for household use. Analyses are as follows:

	No. [illegible]	[illegible]
Water	40[illegible]	[illegible]
Volatile matter	40[illegible]	[illegible]
Fixed Carbon	49[illegible]	[illegible]
Ash	6[illegible]	[illegible]
	100.00	[illegible]
Sulphur	.6[illegible]	

El Moro Coal Fields.—In Las Animas county the company owns 8,121 acres of coal lands. The El Moro mine is located on a tract of 1,800 acres lying along the base of Fisher's Peak. The mine is entirely free from water, and the vein of coal is from 10 to 12 feet in thickness, lying almost horizontal. It is easily mined, and the average cost of putting the coal on the cars is less than at any other mine west of the Pittsburg, Penna., district. The mine has now a capacity of over 1,000 tons per day, which could be readily doubled. The coal is a true bituminous, producing coke of excellent quality, to which reference will hereafter be made under its appropriate head. It is the best gas and blacksmith's coal in the state, and is used extensively for steam and metallurgical purposes. It is the only coal yet discovered in Colorado east of the mountains which can be profitably used for heating iron in furnaces, and for this use it is equal to the best grades of eastern coal.

CRESTED BUTTE COAL FIELDS.

The company owns 160 acres of coal lands at Crested Butte, and has leased about 1,000 acres of adjoining lands. The coal deposits are of remarkable thickness and of a very superior quality. There are five separate veins, respectively ten, six, [illegible] three feet in thickness, making [illegible] eighty-eight feet of coal. [illegible] veins have already been opened and found to contain good coal. Two of these, the six feet and five feet veins, are coking coal, and the coke made therefrom, in open pits, is much superior in quality and texture to the best product of Pennsylvania ovens. The analysis of coke and coal is as follows:

	Water.	Vol. Matter.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.
Coke	1.35	.....	92.03	6.62
Coal	.44	24.17	72.30	3.09

The railroad was extended to these mines in November, 1881, and the coking ovens are now well opened by three drifts. The mines are prepared for an output of 400 to 500 tons per day, while the coke pits can be extended to meet any demand.

Unquestionably the most important fact developed during the past year in connection with the coal development of the state, is the determination of the true anthracite character of certain of the Gunnison coal fields. Near Irwin, nine miles west of Crested Butte, a vein of fine anthracite coal, 8 feet 4 inches in thickness, covers a considerable area of country, and the company have opened a drift on a tract of 240 acres. The railroad has not yet been completed to this mine, and hence no regular shipments have as yet been made. The coal is a true anthracite, hard, bright, and forming an excellent fuel, as the subjoined analysis testifies:

Water	3.15
Fixed carbon	93.93
Ash	2.92
	100.

Another extensive anthracite region has recently been discovered directly north of Crested Butte, with two veins, four and six feet respectively, of the same quality as that found at Irwin. The anthracite fields of Crested Butte undoubtedly cover many square miles, and the quality of the coal is believed to be fully equal to the best that Pennsylvania produces. Their development must mark an important era in the history of Colorado.

COKE.

Until the opening up of the Gunnison coal fields, the El Moro mines and coking ovens furnished all the coke consumed in Colorado. Extensive works were here erected by the Colorado Coal and Iron Co., the present plant of which consists of three steam pumps, a 50 horse power engine with crushing and washing machinery, and 250 bee-hive coking ovens. The present daily product for 1881 is 50,000 tons, against 25,568 tons in 1880. The quality of this coke has always been regarded as superior. The following will be found an instructive comparison of the analysis of El Moro coke and coal with those of the celebrated Connelsville of Pennsylvania:

COAL.

	Water.	Vol. Matter.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.
El Moro	0.26	29.66	65.76	4.32	0.85
Connelsville	1.26	30.11	59.62	8.23	0.78

COKE.

	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.
El Moro	87.47	10.68	0.85
Connelsville	87.26	11.79	0.75

The supply of coke now furnished by El Moro, may soon be expected to be largely supplemented by the superior product of the Crested Butte ovens, to which reference has been made.

IRON.

A turning point in the economy of the Rocky mountain region was marked during the past year by the establishment at South Pueblo, by the Colorado Coal and Iron company, of a blast furnace, burning native coal, for the reduction of native iron. These extensive works, of which a detailed description was recently given in these columns, have been in successful operation—so far as the furnace is concerned—since September 6 last. There have already been mined, to supply the furnace, 15,000 tons of iron ore and 5,000 tons of limestone for flux. Since November 7th the product of the furnace has been 7,500 tons of pig iron. Since the establishment of the works last summer, there have been manufactured at its foundry 2,500 tons of castings. The Colorado Rolling Mills turned out during 1881, 7,000,000 pounds of bar iron, rails, etc. The steel converting works, which will constitute a most important part of the enterprise, are about ready to be put in operation, and will have a capacity of 200 tons of steel per day. One furnace, as has already been stated, was successfully blown in on September 6th last, and a second is being [illegible] as fast as men and means can accomplish it. The furnace now in operation is 65 feet high, and of a nominal capacity of 100 tons per day; though the results thus far obtained are so exceptionally good that it is thought that 110 to 115 tons per day may be produced. It is completely self-contained—by which is meant that the gases generated in the furnace are applied to the heating of the blast in the tall cylinders, or "stoves" as they are technically called; and in addition, through the medium of proper boilers, to the generation of steam for the blowing engine. The latter is 510-horse power, of the Corliss type, and was built by I. P. Morris & Co., of Philadelphia. It stands about 40 feet high, is of 42-inch cylinder and 7 feet stroke, and its two ponderous driving wheels, each 24 feet in diameter, have a combined weight of 50 tons. All the buildings enclosing this machinery are built of brick and in the most substantial manner, and the brick themselves are manufactured at the works.

The Bessemer steel converting works consist of two converters, housed in substantial brick buildings. The rolling and rail mill is 450 feet long and 60 feet wide, and is equipped with Sieman's heating furnaces, heavy blooming mill and rail train made by James Moore, of Philadelphia. The steel converting plant is almost identical with that of the [illegible] company's works, [illegible] good results have [illegible] cost the Colorado Coal and Iron company a round million dollars; seven hundred men are at present employed at the works, and when these are in full operation an additional five hundred at least will be required. Already a town of almost a thousand inhabitants has sprung by their side, of neat and often ornamental frame cottages and many substantial brick buildings all of which have been erected by the company.

To supply these works with iron ore, three mines are at present being worked, located respectively at Placer, in the Sangre de Cristo range; at Calumet, in the South Arkansas, and at Hot Springs, in San Luis Park. The annexed analysis exhibits the character of the ores:

	Metallic Iron	Silica	Phosphorus	Lime	Alumina	Magnesia	Manganese	Sulphur
Placer	52.2	12.84	.051	5.70	3.6	3.12	.34	trace
S. Arkansas	65.8	5.78	0.5	.84	1.5	.8	.22	.014
San Luis	57.3	5.08	.019				[illegible].87	.006

A conservative estimate places the amount of ore that the company has developed at its several mines somewhat over two million tons. The South Arkansas ores are magnetic in character, while at Hot Springs there are over 100 acres of fine hematite. With a nail mill almost completed, and with stove works, car wheel works, iron pipe foundries, mining machinery works, and all the industries that follow in the train of the blast furnace, certainties of the near future, the iron interests of Colorado seem about to enter on a splendid career.

The Mines.

The year 1881 will go on record as a generally satisfactory one with respect to the mining industries of the state. Its statistics are still of necessity incomplete; but enough is known to warrant the statement that its product of the precious metals will equal that of 1880. The product has generally shown an increase, with almost the single exception of Lake county, in whose output there has been a falling off from $15,250,000 in 1880, to about $12,000,000 in 1881. The causes which have operated to produce this decline, will be noted further on. It may now be remembered, in general, that many of the most promising mining districts of the state—districts from which incalculable wealth shall yet be drawn—have been compelled during the past season to perform dead work unrepresented in any way in the returns. This has been notably the case with the San Juan country, that so long has waited for its opportunity. The completion of the Denver & Rio Grande to Durango last summer was only the beginning, though a splendid one, of the necessary railroad development of the region. Until the radiating roads that centre in Durango, shall have penetrated to the mountain-locked camps, the San Juan cannot really begin to exchange her years of labor for the coin of the realm. The splendid smelter recently completed in the San Juan metropolis, and which is said to have no superior in the state, has not yet been blown in, its owners considering it wiser to wait till railroad communication shall have been established with the ore-producing camps. All are waiting for the railroad; and thus, while ore is being piled upon the dumps, the output still remains small. The same causes have to some extent operated to retard the Gunnison's progress. But with the lines of railroad being pushed even now in mid-winter, to almost every waiting camp, the expectation is a reasonable one that next season's output will more closely indicate the wealth of these regions and the money and labor that have been expended on their development.

In our brief review of the prominent mining districts of the state, we naturally consider first,

GILPIN COUNTY

as being the oldest if not the most regular bullion producer of the state. Says the state geologist in his last biennial report, January, 1881: "With an average population of 6,000 souls, this county has produced during the past nine years, $18,123,350, equal to an average yearly income of $335 for each inhabitant, and this with only twenty per cent. of the developed mines in operation. It is believed that when all the mines of established value come to be worked continuously under wise and vigorous management, this district will send out from ten to twelve millions in gold and silver annually."

The bullion product of Gilpin county for 1880 was put down as $2,[illegible] It is probable that the record of the current year will show a shortage, owing to several causes, chief of which was the suspension of work on several noted mines. Since none of these properties were closed on account of insufficiency of ore, but are one by one starting up and again becoming producers, Gilpin county's falling off will only be temporary. Its veins having been penetrated to greater depths than at any other point in the Rocky mountains, modern machinery and other large capital, are required to work its mines successfully; and hence [illegible] the permanent mineral wealth [illegible] will be gradually extracted for long years to come.

From Boulder and Clear Creek counties, which are intimately associated with Gilpin both geographically and in the character of their ores, no reliable returns of output have been received, but [illegible] from those of last year. In Boulder county a vast amount of railroad building is in progress which [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

LEADVILLE.

The carbonate camp has emerged with flying colors from a second year crowded somewhat full of adversities. It was entered upon with the incubus of the Little Pittsburg break still resting upon the camp, and during its progress a series of misfortunes has overtaken several of its principal mines. For nearly two-thirds of the year the Morning Star has been practically closed, the Little Pittsburg company driven out of its best ore bodies in the New Discovery, the Chrysolite but feebly productive, the Little Chief virtually out of the list of shippers, the Amie, Climax, Leadville and others in much the same condition; the R. E. Lee constantly harrassed by an incessant flow of water into its best workings, which finally compelled cessation of operations and the planting of new and powerful machinery; the long expensive struggle with the same element in the Denver City combination, the unfortunate experience of the managers of the Highland Chief, the total failure of the Hibernia, etc., etc., with many lesser calamities, form an aggregation of misfortunes sufficient to discourage the most heroic people. Still, with all these afflictions the camp has poured twelve millions of dollars, absolutely new dollars, too, into the arteries of commerce. No mining district in the world has shown such extraordinary vitality and productive power under a tremendous load of adversities. For every great mine that has been shorn of its prestige and thereby dropped to the foot of the list, two or three new contributors have been brought into line.

Leadville itself has quieted down into a solid and decorous business town, with more money being actually made to-day than during the mad years of the boom. Lake county has no reason to be ashamed of her record.

GUNNISON COUNTY.

Although a great deal has been expected of Gunnison county, its development this year has been quite surprising. Last year there was little or no return of its bullion output. This year the figures will reach something over $500,000, the major part from Tin-Cup and Ruby. A notable event was the starting up of the Pioneer stamp mill at Ruby, which made its first run about November 15, within a week after its completion producing the first bullion ever turned out in the district. The mill cost $130,000, and is now successfully treating the ores produced in the district.

At Pitkin, Gothic, Irwin, Rock Creek and other points in the Gunnison region, little but development has been accomplished during the past season, owing to the absence of markets and rapid transit facilities.

THE SAN JUAN.

For the reasons given in the introduction to this article, the San Juan has made no striking progress the past year. The region is still fighting against the fearful odds that have thus far retarded its development, but light ahead is seen in the railroad development that must come during the next year. The San Juan probably holds its own in output.

RIO GRANDE COUNTY.

By all odds the most notable strike of the year occurred in the Summit district, Rio Grande county. The Little Ida mine, owned by the San Juan Consolidated Mining company, of Del Norte, of which Hon. Thomas M. Bowen is president and largest stockholder, has turned out to be one of the greatest bonanzas of our bonanza state. Thirteen sacks of ore from this mine taken out by one blast, yielded over $30,000. Blocks weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, estimated to be one-fourth gold, were extracted. The ore is of a brownish color and is literally studded with gold. In the season of 1881, of less than four months duration, the mill of the company turned out bullion to the value of $250,000 in fine gold. Several contiguous properties are also doing finely, the Little Annie Mining company's mill producing $75,000 in bullion during last season. The Summit district is rapidly coming to the front as a large producer, and is notable as containing the only rich gold mine in the southern counties of the state.

DOLORES COUNTY.

With Rico as its center and supply point, makes a good showing for 1881. Though a comparatively new camp, distant until last fall 175 miles from a railroad, with high mountain ranges intervening, its estimated output is $30,000. At the present writing, the Denver and Rio Grande is only 32 miles distant from Rico, and will be completed to that point during 1882. It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the veins thus far discovered are true fissures, which must insure permanent prosperity to the district.

PARK COUNTY.

Park county shows an output of $[illegible] for the year 1881. Its old mines have been generally idle during the past year, but the less noted parties have kept up the bullion supply. Taken as a whole, the county is in an admirable condition for the coming year.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

The mine that has given world-wide prominence to this county, the famous Robinson, is now under a cloud, which the present writer makes no attempt to penetrate. But even should it prove a second Little Pittsburg, the county still has numbers of splendid mines left, as [illegible] second or third in mineral production [illegible] proves.

CUSTER COUNTY.

The mineral product of Custer county for the current year is put down at [illegible] product of this county up to January 1st, 1881, was $2,006,656, the splendid showing of the present year will be appreciated.

The above brief notice of this mining progress of the present year will be closed with the subjoined table showing Colorado's production of the precious metals, lead and copper for each year since 1870.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Total.
1859-70	$27,213,081 [illegible]	$3,[illegible]	$40,000 00	.....	$27,583,081 00
1870	2,000,000 00	650,000 00	20,000 00	.....	2,680,000 00
1871	2,000,000 00	1,029,046 00	30,000 00	.....	3,059,046 00
1872	1,725,000 00	2,015,000 00	45,000 00	$5,000 00	3,790,000 00
1873	1,750,000 00	2,185,000 00	65,000 00	28,000 00	4,028,000 00
1874	2,002,487 00	3,096,043 00	90,197 00	73,676 00	5,262,383 00
1875	2,161,475 02	3,122,912 00	90,000 00	60,000 00	5,434,387 02
1876	2,726,315 82	3,315,592 55	70,000 00	80,000 00	6,191,367 82
1877	3,148,707 56	2,726,379 33	93,796 64	247,000 00	7,316,283 53
1878	3,491,381 36	6,341,807 00	69,000 00	636,924 73	10,558,116 00
1879*	4,191,500 00	15,385,000 00	.....	532,362 00	19,110,862 00
1880	3,2[illegible]6,500 00	18,615,000 00	.....	1,678,500 00	33,500,000 00
1881†	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]	23,500,000 00
	$54,617,430 76	$59,811,760 48	$632,993 64	$3,341,869 73	$141,904,067 27

*No record of copper.
†No record of copper.

Agriculture.

WHEAT.

The statistics of wheat raised in the United States show that during the decade between 1870 and 1880 Colorado's product increased 451 per cent, placing our state four places nearer the head of the column. In 1870 Colorado, with a yield of 258,474 bushels, stood thirty-third among the states and territories; in 1880, with a yield of 1,425,104 bushels, Colorado stood twenty-ninth. It may be stated for the benefit of such as may desire statistics going back further in our history that the yield of 1859 is reported—possibly with some love of romance—as two heads. According to the report for 1870 New Mexico held the thirtieth place, the third above Colorado; now our southern neighbor has dropped to the thirty-second place, the third below us. We have also passed Maine, which has changed from thirty-first to thirty-third, our old position; Mississippi, which has gone from thirty-second to thirty-seventh; Arkansas, which has fallen from twenty-sixth to thirtieth; South Carolina, which has lost six places, from twenty-fifth to thirty-first; and Vermont, which has been "turned down" from number twenty-eight to number thirty-six. Now to make this comparison entirely fair we must acknowledge that two of the territories, Washington and Dakota, have passed us. These have gone up towards the head from thirty-six and thirty-eight respectively to twenty-four and twenty-two. Texas, whose place Colorado has taken, is now twenty-third. When we come to study the average yield to the acre, we find Colorado much nearer the top. Here is a table giving the highest half dozen:

Montana	26½
Idaho	24½
Washington	23½
District of Columbia	22¼
Colorado	22 1-10
Michigan	19½

Illinois, which raises more wheat than any other state in the union, produces 15⅝ bushels to the acre; Ohio, third as to quantity, 18 bushels; Minnesota fifth as to quantity, 11½ bushels. Connecticut leads New England with 17⅛ bushels; New York produces 15⅝ bushels; New Jersey, 12⅜ bushels; California, 15 4-5 bushels; while Mississippi and Louisiana are at the foot of the column, with 5 and 3⅛ bushels respectively.

In regard to the cost of raising an acre of wheat in Colorado, there are various opinions. Some persons think $8 an estimate not too low, while others calculate as high as $15. The following table is represented as a fair average, not only for wheat, but for oats and barley as well:

Plowing	$[illegible] 50
Drilling	50
Seed	1 50
Water	1 50
Irrigating	[illegible] 00
Cutting and binding	1 50
Shocking	50
Stacking	75
Threshing	75
Total	$10 50

The following figures are taken from the actual experience of a Colorado farmer living near Fort Collins. With the exception of help during harvest, he himself did all his own work. His crops consisted of ninety-seven acres of wheat, forty-five of corn, twenty of meadow, and five oats. From this acreage he raised 2,559 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of corn, 157 bushels of oats, and 20 tons of hay. The following tables are given as an estimate of the profits of the year's farming:

RECEIPTS.

Wheat	$2,575
Oats	[illegible]25
Corn	675
Hay	300
Total	$3,675

EXPENSES.

Interest on capital invested in farm—$5,000 at 4 per cent	$200 00
Interest on capital invested in teams and implements—$[illegible] at 10 per cent	[illegible]
Cost of water—100 inches at $1.50 per inch	150 00
Extra help at harvest time	[illegible] 50
Cost of seed—estimated	[illegible] 00
Hay and corn for team	250 00
Total	[illegible],057 50

This leaves a net profit of $2,6[illegible]2.50.

The following figures are the report of a Greeley wheat story:

Amount of land cultivated [illegible] acres.

RECEIPTS.

1,050 bushels of wheat	$21,575 00
1500 bushels of potatoes	750 00
600 bushels of shelled corn	360 00
Total	$22,685 00

EXPENSES.

Help, interest, seed, etc.	$21,129 00
Net profit	1,556 00

Irrigation.

Colorado has much land which can be made productive by irrigation, and there is a prospect of a considerable increase by this means of the amount of arable land in the state. Three large and several small canals, which are to furnish water out of the South Platte to lands in Weld county, and out of the Rio Grande to lands in San Luis Park, have been planned. It is expected that these canals, if completed, will water 200,000 acres of land suitable for raising wheat. An average yield of only 15 bushels to the acre would mean an addition of 3,000,000 bushels of wheat to our annual product—more than twice as much as we now produce.

Cereal Products of Colorado.
(Census of 1880.)

Counties.	Barley. Acres.	Barley. Bush.	Oats. Acres.	Oats. Bush.
Arapahoe	884	21,578	997	36,618
Bent	15	290	178	4,545
Boulder	586	15,783	3,640	114,095
Chaffee			502	1517 7
Clear Creek			58	2,260
Conejos	14	470	145	2,806
Costilla			95	2,369
Custer	138	3,893	767	21,708
Douglas	500	14,914	1,038	28,434
Elbert	101		356	12,600
El Paso	31	604	1,236	25,629
Fremont	8	345	366	14,892
Gilpin				
Grand				
Gunnison				
Hinsdale			35	650
Huerfano	41	1,355	249	6,658
Jefferson	369	12,009	2,240	65,505
Lake				
La Plata	49	1,282	578	15,387
Larimer	544	12,504	2,287	77,106
Las Animas	64	825	1,659	29,238
Ouray	7	140	139	4,030
Park	5	100	31	1,002
Pueblo	86	2,489	1,062	24,730
Rio Grande	77	2,125	265	7,215
Routt			31	1,208
Saguache	11	264	1,387	32,539
San Juan				
Summit				
Weld	558	11,702	3,382	94,449
Total	4,112	107,116	23,023	640,900

Counties.	Corn. Acres.	Corn. Bush.	Rye. Acres.	Rye. Bush.
Arapahoe	900	16,835	88	881
Bent	120	2,105		
Boulder	4,262	72,132	253	4,276
Chaffee				
Clear Creek				
Conejos	5	40		
Costilla	79	1,345		
Custer			13	373
Douglas	578	12,842	567	7,088
Elbert	177	4,242	18	240
El Paso	935	16,665	237	3,356
Fremont	1,366	34,480	6	100
Gilpin				
Grand				
Gunnison				
Hinsdale				1,734
Huerfano	493	5,985		
Jefferson	1,539	35,759	73	
Lake				
La Plata	45	839		
Larimer	2,669	73,143	6	95
Las Animas	3,527	62,900	19	467
Ouray				
Park			6	100
Pueblo	1,397	20,709		
Rio Grande				
Routt				
Saguache			8	35
San Juan				
Summit				
Weld	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,294	19,[illegible]5

Counties.	Wheat. Acres.	Wheat. Bushels.
Arapahoe	3,584	70,231
Bent	63	543
Boulder	26,879	422,056
Chaffee	71	1,925
Clear Creek		
Conejos	93	1,607
Costilla	349	4,018
Custer	41	458
Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elbert	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Paso	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilpin		
Grand		
Gunnison		
Hinsdale		
Huerfano	416	[illegible]
Jefferson	20,147	[illegible]
Lake		
La Plata	[illegible]	[illegible]
Larimer	9,027	193,754
Las Animas	8,836	126,381
Ouray	25	497
Park		
Pueblo	507	7,928
Rio Grande	103	1,650
Routt		
Saguache	355	3,013
San Juan		
Summit		
Weld	14,748	314,884
Total	64,893	1,425,014

Estimated Yield of Wheat for 1881.

County.	Bushels.
Arapahoe	76,635
Bent	2,120
Boulder	474,838
Chaffee	3,252
Conejos	3,214
Costilla	6,036
Custer	1,916
Douglas	11,321
Elbert	3,722
El Paso	12,797
Fremont	19,848
Huerfano	8,607
Jefferson	238,240
La Plata	18,847
Larimer	386,308
Las Animas	139,019
Ouray	490
[illegible]	8,720
[illegible]	2,037
[illegible]	7,016
[illegible]	250,000
Total	1,676,981

CATTLE.

Last winter was a very severe one for stock. The loss to stock men on this account has been estimated at from thirty to thirty-three per cent. But for the stock that did safely get through the winter there has been almost excellent opportunity to become fat and sassy. The spring, summer, autumn, and thus much of the winter have been, take it all in all, such as will satisfy any reasonable stockman. Not only has the weather been favorable, but a considerable increase in price has come as a blessing to the owners of cattle.

The number of cattle in the state at the beginning of last winter is estimated to [illegible]

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...cent $10,000. The number at the beginning of the present winter is placed at 600,000. But as has been indicated above, better prices and the better condition of the cattle made the showing more favorable than these figures would in themselves indicate.

The increase over 1880 in the value of stock cattle, including cows and yearlings is supposed to be twenty-five per cent. It is calculated that the actual increase over former years of the value of beef is about thirty per cent. More cattle have been shipped from the state than during any former year since the Colorado Cattle Growers' association came into existence. The value of the 600,000 cattle supposed to be in the state is estimated to be between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000.

During the past year probably 30,000 head of cattle worth an average of $12 a head, or $360,000 in all, have been driven out of Texas into Colorado.

The following table is an estimate for 1881 of the cattle-grazing counties:

Weld—the banner county	[illegible]5,000 head
Elbert	65,000 head
Bent	45,000 head
Arapahoe	34,000 head
Las Animas	40,000 head

There is a system of inspection of cattle provided for in this state. A state board of cattle inspection consisting of three members has under its direction about half a dozen inspectors. The examination of all herds passing either in or out of the district is among the duties of an inspector.

SHEEP.

In what we have said about cattle we have already referred to the baneful influence on stock of the severe winter of 1880-81. The sheep suffered from this cause more than the cattle, the loss amounting to about forty per cent. But the same causes which have put the cattle in such good condition at the present time have had the same beneficial effect on the sheep. Under favorable conditions the increase would have been seventy per cent. As it is, the increase has been about forty or fifty per cent. The number of sheep in Colorado today is estimated in round numbers at about one million head. The value of these million sheep is placed between $2,750,000 and $3,000,000. The present outlook for the sheep interests seems to be indeed bright.

During the past year as many as 30,000 sheep have been driven from California into Colorado, largely for the purpose of supplying the place of those that perished early in the year. Driving sheep such a distance is a rather tedious undertaking, and the fatigue of the journey so tells upon them that they are usually in poor condition on their arrival here. A large flock of sheep recently driven into Colorado were sold and distributed throughout the state, spreading a sort of scab disease, the result of sweating on their journey, but the California sheep notwithstanding the dangers arising from their long journey are worth when they arrive fully as much as native sheep.

There is quite a difference in value between the sheep of the northern and those of the southern part of the state, dividing the state into northern and southern on the line of Colorado Springs. In the north $3.25 a head is about the average price paid for a lamb or ewe, one and two years old, when the purchase is by the flock. In the south the price ranges from $1.25 to $1.50. Mutton wethers are worth in the north about $3 and in the south about $2.25. Not only in flesh but also in fleece the northern sheep are superior. The wool of the southern sheep brings about 12½ cents a pound, while that of the northern sheep is worth from 19 to 22 cents. The southern wool is course and fibrous; the northern is similar in texture to the famous English Southdown. Still it is thought that the south has a larger number of sheep than the north.

The price of wool is not as much by two cents as it was a year ago. The failure of some eastern banks, and the consequent financial crisis has had a depressing effect on the wool trade. Many owners of sheep have been compelled to sell their wool, and this has tended to keep prices down. As a result of low prices much of the product of 1881 will be held for higher prices by such owners as can afford to wait. The product of the year is about twenty-five per cent above that of last year.

In general sheep raising in Colorado is profitable, although in this business as in others there is quite a number of failures. But a knowledge of the business and ordinary business caution almost ensure success. A man who makes a failure in every other business is not likely to succeed in the sheep business.

Railroads.

We feel that the interest taken in the Denver and Rio Grande railway will warrant a careful perusal of the following statistics: We present herewith some interesting statements relative to the various extensions now building and under contract, the data for which has been furnished through the courtesy of Mr. John Hardie, chief clerk to Engineer McMurtrie.

THE UNCOMPAHGRE EXTENSION,

Beginning at Gunnison, 290 miles from Denver, under contract to the following firms: W. [illegible] Woitzel & Co., G. [illegible] Rankin, [illegible] Cummings & Co., Carico & Fay, S. A. Hutchins, Dunbar & Shafer, Clark, Lipe & Co., Hammond & Hendricks, and McGavock & Tate. These contractors together employ about 2,800 men and 550 teams and carts. It is the line that will open up a country now almost unknown for settlement. From the point where the Gunnison enters the Grand west is one vast farming and grazing country. The route is replete with points of interest, the principal of which is the Black Cañon. The line enters this cañon about twenty-six miles from Gunnison City; its length is about nine miles, and is a part of the Grand Cañon of the Gunnison. Previous to the running of the line it had never been explored, and then only by the greatest risk to both life and limb. Captain Gunnison, one of the oldest settlers in the vicinity, claimed its passage to have been impossible. The walls rise at times on either side perpendicularly from the water to a height of from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. Rock cuts occur on the present work of eighty feet and over. To the tourist and sportsman it offers an exceptional field for scenery, hunting and fishing.

PLATTE CANON LINE.

The contract with Thomas Steers & Co., for this extension, has been suspended for the winter, and S. C. Smith, resident engineer in charge, will work the company's force on that portion of the grade which was awarded to Steers & Co. Mr. M. N. Megrue who has the contract from Acequia, seventeen miles south from Denver, to the mouth of the cañon, will continue work throughout the winter. No actual work has been suspended, but Engineer Smith will assume general charge of the extension, including Contractor Steers' men. The work is graded as far as Deans. The progress of this branch will be watched with great interest, as it will afford an air line between central and western Colorado and Denver.

GUNNISON MINES EXTENSION,

From Gunnison to Crested Butte, making a direct plunge into the heart of a vast mineral country. There is now being worked an inexhaustible field of anthracite, equal to the best of Lehigh Pennsylvania coal. The camps of Ruby, Irwin and Gothic are soon to be reached by branches from Crested Butte opening up a well known and wealthy mineral country.

THE LAKE FORK EXTENSION

from the mouth of Lake Fork to Lake City will be rapidly pushed to completion. The contractors now engaged on the work are McGavock & Tate, Myer & Simmons and S. T. Parkington & Co., employing about 1,800 men and 350 teams. This line follows the Lake Fork through a country whose richness in mineral wealth is already established.

THE UTE PASS EXTENSION,

from Manitou over the pass that bears its name and at the side of Pike's Peak, and intending to tap the South Park extension on the Short Line to Leadville, will also be completed during 1882. This line will render easy of access many beautiful scenic spots.

THE EAGLE RIVER EXTENSION,

Starting from Malta and going through Tennessee and Crane's park, and over Tennessee pass, running close by the Mount of the Holy Cross, and following the Eagle river through Elbow cañon, on to Defiance City, a distance of 75 miles. This line passes through Homestake, Red Cliff, Astor City, Lake and a large series of placer mining camps. Carlile, Orman & Co. are the contractors now on the work, having about 1,200 men, and 200 teams employed. This branch is already completed and in operation to the prosperous camp of Red Cliff.

THE BLUE RIVER EXTENSION,

Starting at Leadville, and passing through Bird's Eye, Tabor City and over the summit at an elevation of 11,233 feet, the highest railroad point in the world, to Robinson, Kokomo, Wheeler's and Dillon, and thence following the Blue river to Gore's cañon. This cañon with perhaps not as great a perpendicular height offers as many obstacles to its exploration as any others, engineers having repeatedly spent days in endeavoring to reach a place where a "point" could be taken. There are at work in this cañon some 450 men and 150 teams. The contractors are Orman & Crook.

THE SAN LUIS VALLEY EXTENSION,

Starting at Mears on the Gunnison line, has its present terminus at Villa Grove with a branch to the iron mines, considered among the best mines extant, the ore yielding 80 per cent. pure iron. Work on this extension is done by company force, and being pushed as fast as money and energy can do. Saguache is the present objective point, and will soon be reached.

WAGON WHEEL GAP EXTENSION.

Commencing at Alamosa it follows the fertile valley of the Rio Grande to Del Norte, and thence to Wagon Wheel Gap, either side being one vast stretch of wheat raising and grazing country. Near the Gap on the Hot Springs, the medicinal qualities of which have already given them a wide-spread notoriety. Here we are at the portal of the famous mining districts of the great San Juan. The extent of its growth cannot be predicted when it once can have the benefit of a cheap outlet. Immense wealth now lies in "dump" for the want of a substitute for the festive burro, to deliver it to a market with a profit.

THE SILVERTON EXTENSION,

Starting at Durango with Silverton as its objective point, a distance of 52 miles almost due north, is now under contract to E. McGovern, [illegible] Hedge, R. Clough and P. J. Keegan, besides a large company force, employing altogether 1,800 men and 500 teams and carts. This is another of the spurs tapping the mineral deposits that are worthy of the energy spent upon them, and the company's far-seeing policy of placing its lines into such camps as those herein mentioned. This extension is now completed to Carson's ranch, 18 miles north of Durango. The road has at present 405 miles under contract, to be completed during 1881. Of this the greater portion will be necessary to complete the connection between Gunnison and Salt Lake City, the South Platte extension and the several small branches now in process of construction.

This with the mileage at present completed and in operation, 1,024.6 miles, make the total number of miles operated by the Denver and Rio Grande railway 1,420.6 on or previous to the forthcoming year. Of the line now completed there are 125 miles which cost $2,490,750, or an average cost per mile of $19,925 for grading and bridging alone. There are on the completed lines 7 iron bridges and 23 Howe truss bridges.

The entire line of the Leadville division is laid with forty-pound steel, and the new broad-gauge track between Denver and Pueblo has recently been entirely re-laid with heavy broad-gauge steel rails, for the accommodation of the new Denver and Kansas City Lightning Express.

As fast as possible the iron rail on the older portions of the line is being replaced by heavy Bessemer steel.

The rolling stock of the company, which is being increased as fast as possible, now consists of 2,089 coal and flat cars, 2,086 box cars, 30 refrigerator cars, 142 stock cars, 3 wrecking cars, 62 cabooses, 12 sleepers, 87 coaches and chair cars, 46 baggage, mail and express cars. There are 156 locomotives and 30 are in process of construction at the Baldwin & Grant Locomotive works, thirty-four of which will be shipped during December. The Rio Grande car shops at Burnham are now building ten express cars, five United States postal cars, ten baggage cars, and thirty cabooses, which will be of the latest and most improved design.

The line now employs 115 telegraph operators, seventy-four station agents, in addition to the host of employes necessary for the operating, repair and maintenance of way.

REFRIGERATOR CAR SERVICE.

An important feature introduced by the Rio Grande on the first of January, 1881, with Mr. C. W. Sleeper superintendent, was the use of refrigerator cars on all portions of its line. About 400 tons of freight were transported during the month of January in the ten cars which were allotted to this branch of the service, as being all that would be required. In March five cars were added, and in June the stock was increased to thirty cars. During March and April 2,366,140 pounds of perishable freight were handled, which amount was increased in August to 5,5[illegible],283 pounds, and in November to nearly 7,000,000 pounds. The company has now in service thirty refrigerator cars of ten tons capacity each, and are building fifty additional cars, which will enable the company to transport with safety and dispatch perishable goods to all points reached by its lines. Refrigerators leave Denver and Pueblo daily for the accommodation of shippers of perishable freight in less than car lots, and are run to Leadville and Gunnison, Durango and intermediate points. These cars [illegible] constructed [illegible] res at a very low temperature, and goods properly loaded are transported to destination with very little risk in the severest weather.

COAL SUPPLY.

Probably there is no subject attracting so much attention at present as that of the coal supply of Colorado. The following figures will give a faint idea of the immense consumption which is rapidly increasing. Used by the D. & R. G. in heating cars, 152 tons of Walsens and 80 tons of anthracite; fuel for offices and stations, 1,057 tons; for locomotives, 141,681 tons; for bunk and section houses, 478 tons; for blacksmithing and various manufacturing purposes, coal 3,918 tons; coke 50 tons; charcoal 23 tons; for construction and tracklaying on extensions, 5,165 tons; sold to employes, 2,775; total consumption for the year: coal, 153,258 tons; blacksmiths, 1,798 tons; anthracite 80 tons; coke, 50 tons; charcoal 23 tons; total tons, 155,389. This enormous draft for the use of the company alone has created at times a scarcity of the commodity. The immense coal fields of Cañon City, Oak Creek, Walsens, Crested Butte, Monero and Durango are practically inexhaustible, and another year the facilities of the company will place this important staple in all the markets of Colorado. The above interesting data has been furnished by Mr. S. O. Snyder, fuel agent of the company.

IMPORTANT POINTS.

A noticeable feature of the D. & R. G. railway, and one which has materially conduced to its wonderful success, is the number of prosperous cities and towns which it has built up along its various lines and extensions. When a new railway enterprise is contemplated, it is not generally expected the business of the first two or three years will pay the operating expenses of the line. In this respect Colorado's line has proved a pleasing exception. No sooner did an extension of this courageous enterprise reach a preconcerted district than, as if by magic, valuable mining properties were discovered or agricultural resources were developed. This fact has given added courage to its projectors, and imbued them with fresh hope regarding the capabilities and possibilities of our Centennial state.

UNION PACIFIC.

The most important of the Union Pacific extensions completed during the past year, in so far as Colorado is concerned, is the Julesburg short line to Omaha, more generally, however, known as the Omaha & Denver short line. The distance from Denver to Omaha by this new route is 560 miles—some fifty miles shorter than any other route so far in operation. The grade of this new line is very easy, and by it a saving of twelve hours' time in going between Denver and Chicago is effected.

The other branches of the Union Pacific, which either run through or form connecting links between this state and the main line, are first the Colorado Central, which has an extent of 184 miles, and which more particularly is utilized as a feeder and carrier to the mines in the section of the state through which it runs; the Kansas Pacific, which, however, may be counted as actually being the main line; the Denver and South Park division, which has 225 miles of line now in active operation; the Boulder Valley a local line used chiefly for hauling freight, but which however is some twenty-seven miles in length; the Golden, Boulder and Cariboo, a spur road six miles; the Wyandotte and Enterprise, also a spur road, four miles.

Some of the scenery in the sections of the country run through by these lines is particularly beautiful, either by reason of its sylvan attractions or wildness and grandeur.

The extensions of these lines now either in course of building or nearing completion, are down the Gunnison river to its confluence with the Grand—length 220 miles; the Breckenridge extension, which runs down the valley of the Blue, which branches to Kokomo and Montezuma, and which runs through the valley of the Blue to the Grand river, a distance of ninety-five miles. Of this distance thirty-eight miles have already been laid with steel rails, and on the two extensions over 100 miles of grading has been already done, and did not the inclemency of the winter prevent almost all out-door work, would be pushed on so as to have it completed early in the spring.

The Denver, Longmont & Northwestern has the grading of almost the whole route finished, and already there has been laid some fifteen miles of rail.

OTHER LINES.

Several other railroads have partly built projected lines. The Denver & New Orleans has graded its line to Pueblo and laid several miles of track. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has let contracts for grading from Denver to a junction with the Burlington & Missouri. The Denver, Utah & Pacific, the Denver, Western & Pacific, and the Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific have all graded some miles and laid some track.

COLORADO SPRINGS POST-OFFICE.

Statistics Comparing Business of 1881 with that of 1880.

The following comparison of the business done by the Colorado Springs postoffice during the years 1880 and 1881, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Price, furnishes good evidences that there has been considerable increase in our population during the past year. The general postal account, the money order division, the registry division and the mailing division all showed an important increase in the amount of business. The greatest gain, fifty per cent, is shown in the number of pieces sent. It is pleasant to think that in a short time our postoffice will be in a room suited in size to the requirements of our postal affairs. The following are the statistics:

GENERAL POSTAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	1880.	1881.
Stamps, envelopes, etc., sold	$16,340 54	$17,860 62
Box rent	1,540 20	1,911 70
Waste paper	6 25	
Newspaper and periodical postage		123 64
Total	$17,886 99	$19,805 96
EXPENSES.		
Salary, clerk hire, fuel, lights and room rent	$3,705 00	$4,100 00
Net profit to the department	14,181 99	15,395 96

MONEY ORDER DIVISION.

RECEIVED.	1880	1881.
Domestic money orders issued	$77,796 42	$60,190 25
International orders	820 20	2,286 00
Drafts on postmaster, New York	8,450 00	
Total	$87,066 62	$92,476 25
PAID OUT.		
Domestic money orders paid	$71,765 78	$78,486 70
Canadian orders	498 00	925 00
British orders	276 87	714 50
Remitted to postmaster, Denver	14,0[illegible]2 56	12,000 00
	$86,5[illegible]2 19	$92,126 20
Cash on hand	$ [illegible],545	$ 350 05

REGISTRY DIVISION.

Number of letters and packages sent	3,550	4,800
Number of letters and packages received	5,325	7,325
Number of packages, etc., in transit	127	175
Total number handled	9,002	12,300

MAILING DIVISION.

Letters mailed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Postal cards	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newspapers and periodicals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Packages of merchandise	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whole number of pieces	[illegible]	[illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS.

List of Improvements in Real Estate.

Rise in Real Estate and Evidences of Steady Progress.

Postal and Railroad Statistics.

The past year has been a very prosperous one for Colorado Springs, but a quiet one. There has been a steady growth in every direction. Perhaps the best measure of our general prosperity may be seen in the real estate transfers and improvements. The total transfers as shown on the records amount to over $1,000,000. The improvements in the way of building amount to $293,335. There has been a steady rise in the price of real estate during the year. In the residence portion of the northern part of the city the rise has been a hundred per cent. Lots on North Weber street which sold for $300 in 1879, sold for $600 in 1880 and now bring from $1,200 to $1,500. Lots 200x100 about the University Park that sold for $400 in 1879 are now held at $2,250. On North Cascade avenue 100 feet lots that were sold for 800 in 1880 are now bringing $1,500. There has not been the same rise in the business part of the city where property rose in value more rapidly in 1879 and 1880. Still prices have advanced from 35 to 50 per cent. In the southern part of the city there has been during the year but little change in the value of property until quite recently. The rise here may be given in round numbers at 25 per cent. Our building, as will be noticed, has largely been north of Pike's Peak avenue, where there has been the greatest activity in real estate and the greatest rise in prices. It shows the rise in prices has been legitimate.

It has been asked by strangers whether this rise is not an unhealthful one caused by speculation. This is a natural question, especially in a new country. It is particularly pertinent because of the set back we had in 1875-6 caused by wild speculations on borrowed money in 1874. In that year prices rose rapidly. Many people were buying all the property they could carry with what means they possessed and what they could borrow. When the crash came, the heavy borrowers went down, and this threw a large amount of property on forced sales into the market and this still further depressed prices. The bottom was reached in 1876-77. Since then prices have had a steady upward tendency. The rise since then has been healthful because most of the property that has been bought has been bought for investment and not speculation. This is particularly true of the sales during the past year. A large amount of the property bought has been bought to improve. It has generally been paid for. Comparatively few purchases have been made on borrowed money. In fact, our county records show that much less money is now loaned on real estate than a year ago. Many loans have been paid off during the year, and only a few have been made. This is an important fact, because if there should be any temporary depression in real estate, it would throw comparatively little property into the market.

Another thing worthy of notice is the character of the houses now being erected. The residences of Mr. Ewell, Hon. L. K. Bass and Mr. R. F. Weitbrec are built of stone, and are more substantial than any before erected in the city. More attention is now paid to architectural effect, and the eye is pleased with the diversity as well as the good taste displayed in the form of the buildings that have been erected. That such buildings should be erected shows great confidence in the material prosperity of the city.

Among the buildings which have been finished that are worthy of especial notice are the opera house, which was completed in April at a cost of $80,000; the additions to the Deaf Mute Institute, costing $12,000; the new Methodist church, costing $14,000; the addition to Colorado College, which, when completed, will cost $10,000; the new cottages being erected on Cascade avenue by President E. P. Tenney; the new postoffice, which will cost when completed $6,000; a block of stores on Pike's Peak avenue now being erected by Mr. A. E. W. Strettell which will cost when completed $12,000; the new hotel which will cost over $100,000 and will be one of the most elegant buildings in the state. These are a few of the prominent improvements. Other extensive improvements in the way of business blocks are contemplated and are likely to be under way in the spring.

There is especial need of more good pleasant cottages, furnished or unfurnished, to rent. At the present time money invested in this kind of property is paying from 10 to 15 per cent net. In business blocks the interest is from 15 to 20 per cent net. A good furnished cottage in an eligible position always is in demand and offers a good investment to capitalists.

We give below a carefully prepared list of the building improvements in this city for the year 1881. The list is very largely compiled from the books of our contractors and is an underestimate of money spent for building for the reason that many extensive improvements have been made by day's labor under the direction of the property owners themselves, and we were unable to get a complete list of such improvements. The total amount is exceedingly gratifying. It is as follows:

First Ward	163,825
Second Ward	92,725
Third Ward	10,825
Fourth Ward	25,960
Total	293,335

The improvements which we give below all properly belong to this year. The amount is not quite as large as last year, but it is made up more usefully. The following is the list of improvements:

FIRST WARD.

Two houses on Cascade avenue for E P Tenney, Johnson & Cowles, builders, [illegible]	
College wings, when completed to cost about $11,000, Johnson and Cowles, contractors for carpenter work, Clement & Russell for stone work, work done to present time,	$6,000
House on Cascade avenue for E P Tenney, Johnson & Cowles, builders, will cost $2,500; amount done,	2,300
House on Cascade avenue for E P Tenney, Johnson & Cowles, builders, to cost $5,000; amount done,	2,000
Improvements on Mrs. Thayer's house on Cascade, carpenter work by Brusoe & Walsh,	2,000
Extension to E P Tenney's residence, Johnson & Cowles, builders,	2,000
House for F F Loud, corner Tejon and Uinta streets, Johnson & Cowles, builders,	2,300
S E Coulter, Tejon street, 6-room frame cottage, W T Davis, builder,	3,000
C W Harding, Tejon street, 6-room frame residence, W T Davis builder,	1,700
General E G Thomas, Cascade villas, improvements, S E Sessions, builder,	5,000
S E Sessions, corner Cascade avenue and Rogers street, 6-room dwelling, S E Sessions, builder,	1,800
Two houses for Bennett on Tejon street, 6-room dwellings, S E Sessions, builder,	4,[illegible]00
Mrs. Wigert's house, Tejon street, improvements, S E Sessions, builder,	350
C Sweet, Cascade avenue, repairs, S E Sessions, builder,	400
House for E P Tenney, on Dale street, Johnson & Cowles, builders, to cost $1,600, now done	[illegible],000
Edward L. Davis, San Rafael street, ten room residence, W T Davis, builder,	4,300
Lyman K Bass, stone residence on Nevada avenue,	15,000
A A McGovney, 10-room frame on Nevada, S E Sessions, builder,	4,000
Addition to Mr Brook's house on Nevada, S E Sessions, builder,	800
Judson Bent, Nevada avenue, S E Sessions, builder, to cost about $7,000, amount done	6,000
Store occupied by Ainsworth Brown, belonging to J F Humphrey and others Brusoe & Walsh, builders,	3,300
New England Kitchen, repairs, S E Sessions, builder,	1,500
Giles Crissey, 11-room frame on Nevada avenue, W S Stratton, contractor,	6,000
Addition to F E Robinson's house, Roby & Whipple, contractors,	1,000
Ira Way, 6-room frame dwelling on Weber street, W S Stratton, builder,	1,600
House for A Sutton, Johnson & Cowles, builders,	2,500
Residence for Russell,	3,500
J G Warner, 11-room house on Cascade, J G Warner, builder, to cost $7,000, amount done about	4,000
Colonel Thomas Wanless, 10-room residence on Cascade avenue, S E Sessions, builder,	2,500
Addition to O Parker's house, Kiowa street, Anderson & Gaby, builders.	400
Work on Dr Coombs' residence, by Anderson & Gaby,	125
Addition to Deaf-Mute Institute, Anderson & Gaby, contractors,	12,000
Addition for Levi D Ratliffe, Tejon street, Anderson & Gaby, builders,	625
Additions for Mr F W Campbell, North Tejon street, Anderson & Gaby, builders,	250
Two-story residence for Woodrow Douglass, on Cascade avenue, Anderson & Gaby, contractors,	2,500
Store building, one-story, for W [illegible] Copeland, Tejon avenue, Anderson & Gaby, contractors,	1,650
Addition to Matt France's cottage on Nevada street, Anderson & Gaby, builders,	525
New hotel on Cascade avenue, to cost $100,000, amount done about	20,000
Opera house, completed last May, total cost, $80,000, done this year about	[illegible]0,000
House for Mr Hull, five rooms, one-story, on Tejon street, Joseph Dozier, builder, about	2,500
J. W. Gilluly, addition to residence,	1,000
F. W. Hale, addition to residence	500
Mr. Lynch, Cascade avenue, frame cottage	600

SECOND WARD.

Extension on the R T Cross place, Johnson & Cowles, builders,	500
Mr. Cosson, residence on Nevada, 6-room, S E Sessions, builder, to cost about $2100 or $2200; amount done,	1,500
Joseph Kenyon, Corona street, 9-room, S E Sessions, builder (nearly done),	3,500
R F Weitbrec, stone, 17-room, on Nevada avenue, to cost $25,000, Roby & Whipple, contractors; amount done,	10,000
Ewell house, stone, 20-room, on Weber street, Roby & Whipple, contractors,	30,000
William Widner, Weber street, frame, 3-room,	600
Mrs. Burr and Mrs. Campbell, frame, 10-room, on Nevada avenue, Brusoe & Walsh, builders,	4,000
M. E. church, partly by S E Sessions, partly by Johnson & Cowles, whole cost about $14,000; amount done this year,	12,000
Mr. Cook, Weber street, improvements, S E Sessions, builder,	300
Mrs. Coughlin, frame, 6-room house, W S Stratton, contractor,	1,300
Improvements on Strettell's residence, Roby & Whipple, contractors,	3,000
Addition to house of Colonel Thomas Wanless, S E Sessions, contractor,	500
Improvements on Wm Stark's house, Nevada avenue,	400
Five-room addition to William Clark's residence, Wasatch street, Brusoe & Walsh, builders,	1,000
Extension to Mrs Mesner's house, Nevada avenue, Johnson & Cowles, contractors,	500
Extension to Mrs Blaine's house, Nevada avenue, Johnson & Cowles, contractors,	150
R R Crawford, residence on Weber street,	2,000
E N Lowry, residence on Weber street, J G Warner, builder,	2,000
J G Warner, residence on Weber street between Platte and Boulder avenues, 8-room frame, J G Warner, builder,	5,000
Addition to Mrs Gilson's residence on Pike's Peak, Roby & Whipple, builders,	300
Mrs Caroline Parsons, 17-room residence on Nevada avenue, to cost $7,500; amount done,	5,500
Addition to Mrs M S Price's residence, corner Wasatch street and Pike's Peak avenue, by Anderson & Gaby,	475
Additions to Mr D G Lovell's house on Kiowa street, Anderson & Gaby, builders,	[illegible]40
Improvements on Miss Newlin's house on Pike's Peak avenue, Anderson & Gaby, builders,	[illegible]25
Additions to J F Seldomridge's house on Weber street, by Anderson & Gaby,	55[illegible]
Cottage for J M Dozier on Kiowa street, Anderson & Gaby, builders,	[illegible]
Cottage for R M Chambers on Kiowa street, Anderson & Gaby, contractors,	450
Improvements on C C Creegan's house, Nevada avenue, by Anderson & Gaby,	175
House for Mr Gardiner on Nevada avenue, Joseph Dozier, builder, nearly done, about	1,600
Chauncey Calloway, six-room frame residence, on Wahsatch street, to cost $1,500, amount done,	1,100
Residence for Mr North, built by himself, on Wahsatch street, amount done about	800
Mrs. Lamb, Bijou street, remodeling and additions	1,500

THIRD WARD.

C W Harding, frame 6-room cottage on Weber, W T Davis, builder,	2,000
W T Davis, Vermijo street, 4-room frame house, W T Davis, builder,	1,000
Barn for Col. De La Vergne, S E Sessions, builder,	1,000
E S Alexander, addition to residence on Nevada avenue, Roby & Whipple, builders,	800
Eli Marsh, 6-room frame, Huerfano street, W S Stratton, builder,	1,500
Matthew Wilbur, residence on Pike's Peak avenue, to cost $2,200, W S Stratton, builder, amount done	1,200
Joseph Donovan, two 5-room frame houses on Huerfano street, to cost $2,000, S E Sessions, builder, amount done	1,000
House for Mr. Phillips on Wahsatch, 3-room frame, Brusoe & Walsh, contractors,	800
Additions to residence of F W Fairfield, on Huerfano street, Anderson & Gaby, builders,	125
Improvements on Joseph Strong's place, corner of Huerfano and Wahsatch, by Anderson & Gaby,	500
Additions to Walter Wilson's house, on Vermijo street,	200
Mr. Hammond, Pike's Peak avenue, frame cottage	400
Mr. Macomber, on Nevada avenue, one story brick	1,300

FOURTH WARD.

GAZETTE addition, S E Sessions, builder,	1,400
Strettell stores on Pike's Peak avenue, brick, to cost $12,000, Roby & Whipple, contractors, amount done	6,000
J A Weir, brick building for new postoffice, W S Stratton, contractor,	6,300
Miss Dougherty, three-room dwelling, on Moreno street, Brusoe & Walsh, builders,	600
H Harrison, Cimarron street, seven-room frame dwelling, to cost $1,200, H Harrison, builder, amount done,	200
E O Stevens, three-room residence on South Cascade, to cost $760, H Harrison, builder, amount done	600
F A Sperry, three-room frame on South Cascade, F A Sperry, builder,	600
George O Nevins, 4-room frame house on Nevada avenue, S E Sessions, builder,	900
Mr. Skinner, Cascade avenue, addition,	160
George Cant, 6-room frame house on Nevada avenue, to cost $2,500, Brusoe & Walsh, builders; amount done, nearly,	1,000
C T Barton, brick-veneered business block, on Huerfano street, to cost $5,000; amount done about	3,50[illegible]
C T Barton, brick-veneered barn, near Huerfano street,	1,000
A. L. Lawton, Huerfano street, repairs to block, Johnson & Cowles, contractors	800
W. S. Stratton, corner Nevada and Huerfano, one story brick shop	900

FREIGHT STATISTICS.

It is almost impossible to get any reliable data about the amount of business done by our merchants. But some idea may be formed from the following statement of the pounds of freight received at the Colorado Springs station for the eleven months ending November 30, and also the amount of freight paid:

	Pounds.	Freight Paid.
January	6,232,946	$7,847 61
February	4,377,262	5,994 62
March	6,840,427	7,511 27
April	5,835,519	8,988 59
May	4,343,436	6,227 23
June	2,914,664	5,848 28
July	5,828,737	7,213 03
August	5,982,362	7,560 89
September	7,425,265	9,409 56
October	8,286,723	10,321 81
November	9,484,898	9,837 18
	67,552,240	$86,760.07

If we add an eleventh to each of these totals we shall have an approximate to the amount of the freight business done at this station this year. This will make the number of pounds of freight received nearly 74,000,000, or an average of about 200,000 pounds daily.

PASSENGER.

The following are the passenger receipts for the eleven months ending November 30, 1881:

	Local.	Coupon.	Total.
January	2,811.75	2,275.45	5,067.20
February	2,670.40	1,546.30	4,216.70
March	3,499.95	3,022.75	6,522.70
April	4,378.65	3,480.00	7,858.65
May	5,502.40	5,553.40	11,055.80
June	6,024.85	5,730.95	11,755.80
July	6,749.15	4,844.75	11,593.90
August	8,094.00	4,842.45	12,936.45
September	6,213.05	7,326.70	13,5[illegible]
October	4,804.80	6,645.00	11,449.[illegible]
November	4,229.25	5,223.35	9,452.[illegible]
	54,978.25	50,491.10	105,46[illegible]

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Along with the growth of our city in other matters, our college has been increasing in importance during the past year. The two wings to the college building now erecting will add much needed room for the library and for an increase in the assay department. The college is now well prepared for work in this department. A large quantity of assayers' supplies have been received lately. There have also been received some philosophical apparatus, including among other things a fine college lantern, a Holtz electric machine, a slated globe, a photographic instrument, and a supply of various chemicals. Professor Strieby in addition to his assay work and lectures on chemistry, will conduct classes in analytical chemistry and blowpiping. There will be a series of lectures this coming term on various subjects by a number of the professors.

The college library, containing about six thousand volumes, is open to the public free of charge.

The property belonging to the college and other property in that vicinity is being improved under the direction of President Tenney. Present indications are that the [illegible]

(Continued on seventh page.)

Speaker Keifer had a splendid war record. He was shot four times.

If our postal statistics show anything, it is that our population has largely increased over 1880.

Denver has spent $4,700,000 in improvements. Colorado Springs has spent about $500,000. We are in fair proportion.

The GAZETTE's resume of the state, county and city was highly praised by the people who wish statistics placed in a condensed connected manner.

The Denver papers give a very enthusiastic account of her history during the past year. They have reason to do this. Denver shares in all the prosperity of the state.

It is very funny to see how the newspapers have changed in Chicago. The Tribune now supports Senator Logan and the Inter-Ocean opposes him. It was a postoffice that did it.

President Garfield took three men from the senate into his cabinet. President Arthur takes ex-senators. He has already taken two, offered a position to a third, and is about to offer the secretaryship of the interior to a fourth.

Mr. Keifer begins to loom up as a senatorial candidate to succeed Pendleton. The election, however, does not occur until in the winter of 1883-4, and is still a good way off. The legislature will be elected in 1883. This is an off year and a bad one for the republicans.

Jeff Davis' book is said to be a financial failure. This simply means that the American people are indifferent to his views or opinions. Mr. Davis exercises no influence whatever at present. It is the best proof of the fact that old issues are dead and obliterated.

In an elaborate review of the trade of Chicago the Inter-Ocean thinks the money value of the business of Chicago for the past year is $1,045,000,000. In 1878 it was $650,000,000, in 1879 it was $765,000,000 and in 1880 $900,000,000. This shows an increase of over 60 per cent. over 1878 and is quite remarkable.

If Roscoe Conkling should be nominated for governor of New York next year, and be elected, how completely broken up in business some people would be.—Leadville Chronicle.

Yes. And if he should be nominated and not elected it would break some people up in business. And again, if he should not be nominated the government at Albany would still live.

Alexander Stephens has been interviewed and declares himself in favor of retiring the greenbacks and putting our currency on a strictly coin basis. He is also opposed to the repeal of the law providing for the issue of silver certificates. His opinions are not far out of the way. The greenback is more dangerous than the silver certificate and is a poorer currency in every way.

The news that Attorney General Brewster will lead the attack on the "star route" criminals in person will be reassuring to the country. It has been considered undignified for the attorney general to represent the government in court in such cases. But there was need of an exception in this instance. His course will fill the country with confidence in the will and ability of the government to punish fraud and theft.

Georgia is likely to be the next state captured by the anti-bourbons. She already has two members of congress who are independents. In the next congress she will have more. The best class of the voters have left politics alone for some years and given their entire attention to the development of the material resources of the state. This class is disgusted with the actions of the present political leaders and will hereafter take a more active part in politics.

The Denver News, that has supported Chaffee, criticises the appointment of Sargent as secretary of the interior. This is peculiar, inasmuch as it is done on the ground that Mr. Sargent has not a clean record. But the supporters of the two men show their character. The rings all support Chaffee. The rings are opposed to Sargent. One prominent supporter of Chaffee said: "What do we want Sargent for? We can't get anything from him." This seems to be the sentiment in Washington. Mr. Sargent is the candidate supported by Senators Edmunds, Jones and Sawyer. Mr. Chaffee is supported by Senators Logan, Cameron and Allison.

The Denver News repeats the slander that ex-President Hayes refused to subscribe to the Garfield monument fund. This is unjust. He did subscribe $250 and offered to make the sum $500 if others in his county would raise an equal sum. The Cincinnati Commercial says that he made no plea of impoverishment, but stated the fact that of his salary of $200,000 he had saved $60,000. The story is given that ex-President Hayes made $14,000 a year from his wheat crop in Dakota. It is true that he owns a section of land there which he took for a debt, but the only income he had had from it has been two sacks of flour, the freight on which was $2.50 more than the flour would have cost in Ohio.

The question of the successor to Senator Teller coming from the south is exciting very general attention in the southern part of the state and calling forth strong comments. The south has never been so strong politically as it is now. It has a right to ask for representation. The northern part of the state has always had the two senators and the congressman. It is time the south had something. There will be an effort to put us off with the congressman, but this is not sufficient. The south should have a senator if it has the proper man. We must be exceedingly careful in the selection of a candidate. Our success will largely depend on the man on whom we unite. Our cause is so just that our candidate, if the proper one, [illegible] some support at least from the northern [illegible] of the state.

Ben Perley Poore, who has been editor of the Congressional Directory for many years, and Washington correspondent for the Boston Journal for thirty years, and therefore has had the widest experience with public life, gives the following dismal picture of ex-congressmen and senators in Washington, which young statesmen will do well to think about: "It is really a dark and terrible thing to see a gifted man, the fibre of whose mind has been impaired by idleness and bar-room associations; who has been improvident, and who is poor; who has perhaps dependents bound up in his welfare to watch him, always disappointed, yet forever hoping, neglected, forgotten, snubbed on all sides, and thus advancing into the autumn and winter of life! Behind him, like so much golden sand, lie wasted opportunities and the warm, proud friends of his sunny youth, who predicted for him a career of usefulness and brilliancy." It is a thing for any young man of good attainments and fair prospects to think twice before he enters upon a political career.

Our dispatches give a brief account of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the year Emperor William entered the army. This seems almost wonderful. He was born March 22, 1797. He entered the army at the age of ten in 1807. He participated in his first campaign at the age of sixteen in 1813, when he fought against the French. He ascended the throne of Prussia at the age of 64 twenty-one years ago yesterday. Ten years after, in 1871, he was proclaimed Emperor of Germany. He was then seventy-four years of age. This is the outline of one of the most remarkable careers of modern times. It will be seen that he began his active career as a soldier very young. But his career after this for nearly fifty years was a very unimportant one. He became king of Prussia when an old man of sixty-four. Yet he has accomplished more in these twenty-one years than was accomplished in the century before. Though eighty-five years of age, he is still strong physically and is likely to live many years longer.

The following bit of ancient history from the Denver News of last week is of interest:

Our Washington special this morning shows that Mr. Chaffee's appointment to the department of the interior is the next cabinet move in the president's programme. The first intention was to give Mr. Chaffee the postoffice department and Mr. Howe the department of the interior, but after careful consideration it was deemed a better arrangement to transpose the statesmen. This information may be regarded as entirely trustworthy, and if it gives some of the aspiring federal office seekers of Colorado, who have been hounding Mr. Chaffee ever since he was first mentioned in connection with Mr. Arthur's cabinet, an attack of ague, the News is not to blame. They were warned in time of the risk they were running, but in spite of our friendly advice they persisted in their futile folly. As they chew the bitter end of disappointment, while musing on their past mistakes and their blank future, they will be in a right mood to appreciate these despairing but truthful words of the poet:

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: It might have been.

The term stalwart was coined by Mr. Blaine as the fitting designation of the element of the republican party which he admired and adored, and sought to lead. He continued to glory in the name until long after the Chicago convention of 1880, and until the events of that year's campaign had made Mr. Conkling the recognized leader of the positive, aggressive, hardy element of the republican party. If the Blaine men of 1880 and the years before were not stalwarts, who were?—Leadville Chronicle.

It is very sad to think that the editor of the Chronicle does not know his own name. Mr. Blaine, it is true, invented the term "stalwart" in 1877, but it was soon stolen by the friends of Grant before, instead of after the convention of 1880. It was a common term in the eastern and western states to designate the party laboring for the renomination of Grant. The 306 were all called "stalwarts" at the time of the convention.

The true meaning of the Gould attack on the Mexican National Railway is given in the following from the Boston Transcript:

It says it "does not believe that Mr. Gould means to build the road from Laredo to the City of Mexico at all. Mr. Gould's papers are just now engaged in breaking down General Palmer and his Mexican and Colorado schemes. Or, otherwise stated, as they have about broken down themselves, Mr. Gould's papers are engaged in putting in the finishing strokes. Soon we may hear that General Palmer has been forced into an 'understanding,' and that the Denver & Rio Grande system has become a part of the Union Pacific, and that the Mexican National Construction and Railway companies are tied up to Mr. Gould's Southwestern railway system."

So far as it gives Mr. Gould's intentions, it is undoubtedly correct. So far as it gives the result of Mr. Gould's operation it is incorrect.

The Tribune says that Mr. Arthur "has insulted the memory of Garfield by appointing as his secretary of the treasury a man whom Garfield positively refused to put into his cabinet." This is a mistake. We published some interesting correspondence between Folger and Garfield sometime ago, in which Garfield offered Folger the attorney generalship. Folger declined on the ground that his state desired the secretaryship of the treasury. The letter of Garfield showed the utmost respect for and confidence in Folger. The criticisms which have been made on Arthur's cabinet have been altogether too captious. The only fair criticism to be made is that men of advanced years have been selected. No objection can be raised because of their republicanism or their character.

The annual reports of the Vanderbilt roads are full of interest. It accounts for the weakness of the stock because of the reduction in the earnings. This reduction has been caused by the great freight war and increase of operating expenses. The New York Central shows a reduction of $827,516 in gross earnings as compared with last year, and $2,442,408 in net earnings. The profits last year were $11.82 per share, but only $8.83 this year. The stock last year on December 24 was $145⅜ as against $133⅞ this year. The surplus is reduced from $3,427,703 to $754,483. The [illegible] earnings, [illegible] the reports of [illegible] Lake Shore, [illegible] Southern.

THE PAST YEAR.

We have tried to present to our readers this morning a brief review of the material development of the state during the past year. It is by no means entirely satisfactory, as it is impossible to get accurate or complete statistics, yet it will be found to contain considerable information, most of which will be found reliable.

We think there is every reason to be thankful for our success and prosperity during the past year. Some features of the report are worth dwelling upon. Colorado's wealth has been thought to be almost exclusively in her gold and silver mines. But it is now only a part of her wealth. Our stock interests are vast, involving a capital of between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 outside of the cost of ranches and improvements. Our farming products are worth almost as much as the products of our gold and silver mines, though we have no definite statistics to show this. The people who are uniformly the most prosperous in the state are the farmers. Many of them who were poor five years ago are now in comfortable circumstances.

But there is another industry which is represented by the Coal and Iron company which has during the year come into existence and now takes its rank as a leading industry. We now know that we have practically inexhaustible beds of good iron ore. We know that we can successfully and cheaply treat it. We also have the works to do this. These three facts open up to us an illimitable future as an industrial state. We can produce all the iron manufactures needed for the Rocky mountain region. A nail factory is just being started at Pueblo. The steel works will soon manufacture the rails that are to be used in our railroad extensions and for the repair of our roads. Stove foundries, etc., will soon follow. Our railroad systems will give us the command of the trade of Wyoming, Utah, Arizona New Mexico and Western Kansas and Nebraska. We have faith in our gold and silver mines, but we need no longer tremble if they fail us. We have other resources of equal value and richness.

The county shows unusual prosperity. The ranchmen never had so much ready money or were so free from debt. The prospect for next year is even brighter as the stock men are not likely to suffer as they did a year ago.

Our review of the city's prosperity must be exceedingly encouraging. The improvements are extensive and substantial. The rise in property is reasonable and apparently permanent. The addition to our population has been large and of a class that have and will contribute materially to our prosperity.

The New Year opens auspiciously, and we most heartily wish our readers "a happy new year."

MINING DIVIDENDS.

Most people will be surprised at the smallness of the dividends paid by the mining companies of the country in 1881. The whole amount is $15,034,776. Of this amount nearly $3,500,000 was from copper and quicksilver mines. The following table shows from what kind of mines the dividends were paid:

Amt. by gold mines,	$3,286,348
" " silver mines,	4,213,333
" " silver and lead mines,	4,015,959
" " copper mines,	2,815,000
" " quicksilver mines,	640,391
" " lead mines,	60,000
" " nickel mines,	3,750
Total	$15,034,776

It is also interesting to see from what states and territories these dividends came. The following table gives this:

Arizona	$2,105,000
California	2,654,734
Colorado	2,903,417
Dakota	1,040,000
Georgia	32,000
Michigan	2,665,000
Missouri	60,000
Montana	695,000
Nevada	2,035,625
Utah	844,000
Total	15,034,776

It will be noticed that Colorado stands first. Michigan with her copper mines follows. Then comes California, Arizona and Nevada. Nevada that has been first now is fifth. The copper dividend paying mines of Michigan have paid greater dividends than all the gold and silver states except Colorado. The following is the list of the Colorado dividend paying mines and the amounts paid:

Bonanza Developing Co	$135,000
Catalpa	120,000
Chrysolite	500,000
Dunkin	110,000
Evening Star	500,000
Gem	3,750
Glass-Pendery	25,000
Hibernia	120,000
Iron Silver	500,000
La Plata	180,000
Leadville Consolidated	20,000
Moore Mining and Smelting Co	36,000
Morning Star	75,000
Poloma	12,000
Robert E. Lee	50,000
Robinson Consolidated	[illegible]00,000
Silver King	50,000

This is not entirely satisfactory to Colorado, though we lead the list. It is because our stocked mines are in the hands of speculators who do not wish to make their money by legitimate mining. It is a significant fact that a single railroad company in this state is paying more in dividends and interest on securities than all the listed dividend paying mines in Colorado. It ought to make eastern capitalists careful of all mining stocks. It should also teach them that the real mining in the state is done by companies whose stock is not on the streets. The listed dividend paying mines have given their owners not quite $3,000,000, while the other mines have produced nearly $20,000,000. Mining investments can be safe and conservative, but such investments can never be made in Wall street.

MR. ARTHUR AND STALWARTISM.

We have frequently expressed our approval of Mr. Arthur's administration and shall continue to do so so long as he exhibits so much judgment and wisdom in his appointments and policy. The [illegible] this alleged stalwartism are not really based so much on appointments actually made as on appointments which it is feared he will make. But we think these fears are groundless. They have been aroused by the fact that an effort is being made by the stalwarts of this state and the entire country to secure a change in all the appointments of both Hayes and Garfield and put in their places so-called stalwarts. Every good federal position has a dozen stalwart candidates. But it is not fair to President Arthur to conclude that the hopes of these stalwarts are well grounded. We should wait and see what he does and then judge him. If his motives are to be misconstrued, and if the country makes up its mind that Arthur will turn out all half-breeds and put stalwarts in their places, then he may do this. He must have some political sympathy and support behind him, and if he can get it only from stalwarts, why then he will seek it there. But it is not fair to drive him to that quarter. He has shown a disposition to conciliate all factions of the party, and should be judged accordingly.

This term "stalwart" is unquestionable offensive to the country and inspires most of the fear. A "stalwart" as Mr. Blaine first described him was a republican who did not believe in Hayes' conciliatory southern policy. A stalwart was respectable but was not thought to have good judgment. Later the term changed in its meaning and application. The campaign for Grant's nomination brought to the surface all the corrupt elements of the party, men who had been repudiated at the polls, whisky thieves from the penitentiary, office holders who had been discharged for incompetency or dishonesty, who called themselves stalwarts, and hoped to ride again into power and respectability with Grant. We don't mean to reflect on a large and respectable element of the republican party that desired the nomination of Grant for patriotic reasons, but we simply say this disreputable element was working for the renomination of Grant. This class has brought the word "stalwart" into disrepute and to-day it means little more than office seeking. It means this because the leading stalwarts of 1880 were either after office then or seeking to control patronage, and are after it now under Arthur, who they claim will appoint them. The leading editors of Colorado to-day, who are self-styled stalwarts are either in office or seeking it. The well-informed in political matters in this state remember the joy that pervaded the hearts of many leaders of the stalwart element in this state when Garfield died because they thought there would be "a new deal." This satisfaction was expressed even on the streets before the dead had been laid away in his grave at Cleveland. It was disgusting then and is disgusting now. But these men are not in office yet, and it remains to be seen whether the hopes that thrilled their breasts when Garfield ceased to breathe will be realized under his successor.

He has made only one appointment for his cabinet which clearly shows his policy toward the stalwartism that the country fears and abhors. It is well known that the star route thieves like Dorsey and Brady are stalwarts. They have been defended by Gorham, the editor of the Conkling stalwart organ in Washington. Had Arthur been the stalwart that many papers think he will be, he would have appointed an attorney general who would have been pleasing to this element. But he appointed the man most objectionable to them, Benjamin Harris Brewster who will not only press these suits against them, but will lead in person with his matchless oratory, legal acumen and splendid ability in criminal suits the prosecution in the courts. This is unusual and simply shows the sincerity with which President Arthur will strive for purity of administration. President Arthur, by the appointment of Brewster, may be said to have declared war against that kind of stalwartism which is corrupt and offensive to the country. The Gorhams, the Bradys, the Dorseys, and all that ilk who came so prominently to the surface in the campaign before the nominating convention at Chicago in 1880 are warned to take a back seat. So long as they are kept there, the fears so often expressed are groundless. The Fishes, Folgers, Frelinghuysens, Edmunds, Morgans and Howes are men whom the party should thank President Arthur for recognizing instead of criticising him for so doing. No tool of Conkling has yet gone into the cabinet. Mr. Morgan, the first appointment of Arthur from his own state was not even known as a stalwart, and was the conservative republican candidate for governor of New York in 1876.

But it is humiliating to discuss the administration of a president of the United States from this low level, as though the only great and important duties of the president were to appoint men to office. It is the strongest argument for legislation which shall relieve him largely of these duties. The terrible event of July 2, and the political fight in New York just previous, have happened to turn the attention of the country to the appointments of Mr. Arthur. They have been scrutinized and watched most closely. This is, we think, a mistake. There is so much suspicion and fear, that injustice to Mr. Arthur is likely to be done. So long as Mr. Arthur does not make a general change in offices and does not appoint men like Dorsey, Brady, &c., to office, we should look to other features of his administration to commend or disapprove.

When there is so much fault finding about President Arthur's cabinet, it should be remembered that his appointments to other offices have been from anti-stalwarts. Mr. Boutwell was a stalwart and wanted to go on the supreme bench. The place belonged to New England and therefore the locality favored him. He did not stand high as a lawyer but his character was unstained. President Arthur passed him by very properly and selected the candidate of the so-called half-breeds, Judge Gray. This appointment of itself is sufficient to give the country the greatest confidence in President Arthur's judgment and wisdom in appointments. Without a dissenting voice this is recognized as the best appointment that could be made.

The attacks on John Sherman are sure to end disastrously. His life has been too pure and public to make them successful. He was the first to ask for the investigation and will be vindicated by it.

Some of the state exchanges do not approve of the Tribune's opinion of President Arthur, but with reprehensible carelessness they neglect to state what they propose to do about it.—Denver Tribune.

This is just what President Arthur would like to have the Tribune state.

The Muldoon shows an appreciation of the truthfulness of the News specials about Chaffee in the following:

The average "Washington special" can crowd more lies into a half column article than the recording angel can docket with the assistance of a brigade of entry clerks in seven weeks.

P. S.—We exchange with the Denver News.

The fall in the prices of the Vanderbilt stocks is due to the freight war. The annual report shows that it has had a material effect on the earnings of the New York Central and Lake Shore. If it keeps up neither are likely to declare eight per cent dividends. To do this last year the Lake Shore road was compelled to reduce its large surplus to less than $100,000. It did not earn enough to pay its dividends. Still if the war is to be kept up, the Vanderbilt stocks can stand the strain as well as any.

The Pueblo Populi is urging Pueblo as the site for the military post if it is removed to Colorado. There can be no question about Pueblo being the most central position in the state to reach the Indians in case of a war. The post which it is proposed to establish here is the one now at Fort Leavenworth, and will be the headquarters of General Pope in command of the department of the Missouri. This will be the base of supplies for all operations against the Indians in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. If there should be any Indian war in any of these territories or in Colorado, Pueblo would be just 120 miles nearer the seat of war than Denver. All troops and supplies, if the post were at Denver, would have to go through Pueblo. To locate the post at Denver would be like putting it at the end of a branch road so far as reaching any Indian country is concerned. The local system of railroads which must be used in forwarding troops also centre in Pueblo. It is useless, therefore, to put the government to the extra expense of hauling supplies and troops an extra 120 miles, not to speak of the delay in time which, in an exigency, might do infinite harm. Colorado Springs even would be better than Denver. We are 75 miles nearer any point where the troops would be needed than Denver is.

Some wit opponent of the administration says that James G. Blaine represents three-fourths of the republican party. Why then has he never been able to command the votes of half of the delegates in a national republican convention?—Leadville Chronicle.

This is very simple. It is because the representation in the republican convention is not proportionate to the republican vote cast but to the entire vote. The following is a good illustration of the injustice of this kind of representation. The following Grant states in 1880 cast the following republican vote in 1876:

	Rep. vote.	Electoral vote.
Alabama	68,230	20
Arkansas	38,669	12
Kentucky	97,156	24
Missouri	145,029	30
Mississippi	52,605	16
Texas	44,800	16
Total	446,489	118

The following Blaine states in the Chicago convention cast the following republican vote in 1876:

	Rep. vote.	Electoral vote.
Iowa	171,327	22
Kansas	78,322	10
Michigan	166,534	22
Nebraska	31,916	6
Total	448,099	60

Here we see a republican vote of 446,489 cast 118 votes for Grant in the Chicago convention, and a republican vote of 448,099 cast only 60 votes for Blaine in the same convention. Blaine's strength was in republican states, while two-thirds of Grant's came from democratic states. Notwithstanding Grant had about twenty more votes in the Chicago convention than Blaine, the states that voted for him did not have more than half as many republican votes as those that supported Blaine.

The dispatch regarding General Grant's change of opinion regarding the guilt of Fitz John Porter will be read with interest. It will be Porter's vindication before the country. General Porter was court martialed and cashiered from the army in 1863 nineteen years ago. Since then he has been seeking a vindication. He is now about 60 years of age and is worn out with his hitherto unsuccessful search. It is remarkable that he should first secure the endorsement of a man who has been his most dangerous if not bitter enemy. It is to General Grant's credit that he should now so frankly acknowledge his mistake and seek to remedy the wrong which he declined to remedy when he had the power. There is some excuse for Grant's conduct while president. The war feeling was not eradicated. The opposition to Porter was exceedingly strong among the best men in Washington with whom Grant was brought into contact. The feeling against Porter among such men as Stanton, Garfield and others was partly on political grounds. Like Hancock, Franklin, and McClellan, he was a democrat and remained so during the war. The feeling largely prevailed that he was disloyal at heart and secretly desired the defeat of the Union armies. This created so strong a prejudice that it was impossible for him in the nature of things to have his case justly and fairly considered. But at last he is likely to get a fair hearing before the American people. The [illegible] general of the war says he is innocent and his opinion will have influence with the people. If what Grant says is true, congress cannot right the matter too soon. The injustice and contumely he has suffered should give him immediate and complete vindication.

Sunday and New Year's day are a good time for good resolutions.

PERSONAL.

Boutwell is a good listener.

Mary Clemmer's father is dead.

Miss Emma Thursby is singing in Lisbon.

The Sidney Lanier memorial fund now amounts to $4,216.

Don Cameron Keifer is a name invented by a sarcastic paper.

Oscar Wilde will be the guest in Philadelphia of Mr. J. M. Stoddart.

It is proposed that Mark Twain be made chief of police of Hartford.

Joseph Cook took his Thanksgiving lunch with his wife on the Acropolis at Athens.

Ex-Senator Sargent, of California, is visiting his mother and relatives in Newburyport.

General and Mrs. Grant will visit the president at the White House at the end of January.

Dr. Pusey says that "London is, probably, one of the largest heathen cities in the world."

The Garfield Memorial hospital fund in Washington has had an addition of $100 from Mr. Blaine.

Charles Dickens is now engaged on a "Dictionary of Paris" uniform with his "Dictionary of London."

Grace Greenwood is residing in Paris this winter with her daughter, who is studying for the operatic stage.

General George Macdonald, the "father" of the British army, entered it in 1805. He is in his ninety-eighth year.

The work of Renan on the early struggles of Christianity is complete. The seven volumes have cost twenty years of labor.

Mr. Tennyson is engaged on a new Crimean war poem. This time he will rehearse the deeds of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, widow of the late Commodore, issued nearly 1,000 invitations to her reception in New York last Thursday.

It is stated as probable that the Duke of Connaught, who has a strong desire to visit India, will be selected for an Indian command.

It is the almost universal custom to look out for No. 1, but in the Jeannette matter everybody is now looking out for No. 2.—Boston Transcript

Queen Victoria's birthday present to the Crown Princess of Germany was a marble statuette of the dog of the late Prince Waldemar, by Mr. Bohm.

The pope distributed $2,000, one-half of which was from his own income, among the poor of Rome on the occasion of the recent canonization of saints.

President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, has presented to the State of Maryland a handsome oil painting of Lord Baltimore, painted in London.

A giant, Abeokuta by name, born at Dahomey, twenty years of age, eight feet high, and still growing, is among the distinguished arrivals of last week in New York.

San Francisco has raised nearly $30,000 for a statue of Garfield. Some of the papers are urging that a California sculptor be given the work rather than an Italian.

A Washington letter says, "The new Chinese minister looks down upon his outgoing predecessor with contempt." China must have a political lottery too.

Spurgeon says in a sermon on family pride: "Remember, my friends, that we are all descended from a common gardener, who was given what is termed 'the sack.'"

Edison, the inventor, suggests that electric lights be placed under the water from the Battery to Sandy Hook, in New York harbor, so as to define the channel in the darkest night.

Senator Davis took his newsboy in hand on Christmas, and had the senate barber cut the boy's hair and give him a bath. After that the gamin was presented with a new suit of clothes, cap and shoes.

Qualifying a sweeping assertion: Sophie (after hearing about Frank)—"I declare, I shall not believe a word a man says to me. They're all liars!" Beatrice—"For shame, Sophie." Sophie (regretfully)—"At least all the nice ones are."—London Punch.

To a recent visitor, a young beginner in literature, Mr. Longfellow said: "always write your best"—repeating it with his hand upraised—"remember, your best. Keep a scrap-book, and put in it everything you write. It will be of great service to you."

Among the most interesting foreigners who were ever here, says a Washington letter, was the Chilian wife of General Kilpatrick and her sister, Miss Valdevesedo. They were dark and piquant, and spoke the most dreadful English, and were perfectly charming.

M. de Calinaux is a connoisseur in pistol shooting. He is told that a certain well known shot has lately committed suicide. "I thought he would not miss his aim," says the marquis. with a capable air. "And he is so clever, I dare say it was at forty paces!"—French Paper.

Mr. Roswell Smith, editor and publisher of the Century, has done a characteristically generous act. He gave $5,000 in Christmas gifts to those whom he employs, and distributed among the leading members of his literary and business staff $16,000 worth of the valuable Century stock.

A New Yorker writes home: "Funny place this Boston. Gentlemen offer you eighteen cent cigars as freely as toothpicks, but if you refuse to take three cents for a postage stamp which they may have occasion to borrow of you, they invite you to Longwood, where all the Boston duels are fought."

Harriet Beecher Stowe says: "A dog is nothing but organized love—love on four feet, encased in fur and looking piteously out at the eyes—love that would die for you, yet can not speak." Probably this is what a tramp thinks when he stands at a front fence, and takes an agitated survey.

M. Gambetta gave his first dinner to the corps diplomatique at the Palais d'Orsay. The Papal Nuncio sat on his right hand. The greatest luxury was displayed, and the stairs were covered with choice flowers. The Paris press complains that, contrary to precedents, reporters were repulsed from the ante-chamber.

John G. Whittier wrote to a friend of Charles Sumner, asking that his brother might be retained in the Bostom custom house, and the senator responded: "If the brother of John G. Whittier is not safe at the Boston custom house we will build a new one, or at least have a new collector. As the French say, 'Soyer tranquille.'"

Sojourner Truth, having reached her 106th year, and finding herself the owner of about $3,000 worth of property in Battle Creek, Michigan, has just made her will. Her three known daughters become her heirs. She had many other children while she was a slave, but their names and the places of their residence are unknown to her.

President Grevy can "turn on" his theater or his opera whenever he likes, and sitting quietly at home in the Elysee can hear all the first artists of his country. He has a telephonic connection with the opera, the Theatre Francais and the Opera Comique, and the voices are heard in his drawing-room as clearly and distinctly as in those theaters.

As Charles Sumner was leaving Boston for Washington for the session of congress during which he died, he said to his friend, the late Mrs. Thomas Tomb: "I never wanted to live so much as I do now. I want to live forever. I want to see the progress of the age. I want to see the end of all organized systems of wrong and oppression. I have seen slavery die, and I want to see [illegible]."

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The Vox Populi is edited by Mr. W. Sweet, formerly of the Mountaineer. Its paragraphing is particularly bright and effective.

Salida, scarcely a year and a half old, did a total business last year with the Denver and Rio Grande road of $23,961 99. This is a very fair showing for a new town.

How much of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE's professed anxiety for a southern senator is real enmity to Mr. Teller?—Leadville Chronicle.

Suppose you give a guess.

Last year 432,635 emigrants landed in New York. This great addition to our population is made without scarcely a ripple. It simply shows the general prosperity of the country. Four years ago we could not keep our own population busy much less absorb the idle surplus of Europe.

A democrat in congress thinks that in the Charleston, South Carolina, congressional district contest the case will be sent back to the people for a new election. He also thinks Mackay, republican, will have the majority in the district, but should not be seated because he has a negro wife. Our prejudice has not entirely died out.

Many of the English papers have completely avoided the real issue presented in Mr. Blaine's letter to Minister Lowell. The criticisms are rather trivial. But the London Times grasps the situation in the following paragraph, which may excite some surprise because of its frankness:

Mr. Blaine's position is stronger in some ways than he ventures to make it. The United States are indisputably the chief power in the New World. The time must arrive when the weaker states in their neighborhood will be absorbed by them. The United States coast line may come by and by to extend, in reality, to the full limits which Mr. Blaine, fancifully or prophetically, assigns to it. Manifest destiny is on the one side. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is on the other side.

A prominent democrat says that Chalmers will probably be unseated and Lynch will be put in his place. According to the returns Chalmers had 9,172 votes and Lynch 5,703, but this is considered a fraudulent majority obtained by preventing negroes from voting for Lynch and also stuffing the ballot boxes with democratic votes. In 1872 Lynch carried the district by 6,000 majority, and was again elected in 1874. But since then Chalmers has been elected by bulldozing. There is no question but that the district is republican by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. The admission of Lynch will be the first minor and step to stop bulldozing and allow the negro vote to be carefully counted.

Too Commissioner S. J. Pherson at the meeting of the Denver board of trade on Wednesday night, stated he was gathering statistics about the business of the state. They are still incomplete but he presented a few of the sets. Denver shipped $4,000,000 pounds of bullion during the year, also 20,000,000 pounds of wool. Of the imports of articles into the state there were 65,000 tons of railroad material, and 56,000 tons of hay and grain, and 72,000 tons of groceries. This shows the extent of the railroad development of the state last year. But still the tonnage of hay and grain nearly equals the tonnage of railroad material. If railroads would only collect these statistics carefully, they would do a very desirable thing. Our statistics are too much guess work. They can only be accurate by the appointment of a careful statistician who shall be assisted in his work by railroads and other corporations.

There are evidences of a break up of the democratic party all over the south. Senator Coke, of Texas, in an interview with the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, said that even Texas was affected and the party ties were weak. He said that of the two hundred papers in the state which have been democratic only about a dozen can now be relied upon for loyal party work. He thinks these papers represent in some degree the sentiment of the people of the state. The people in Texas were once as solid for the democracy as the press was. Senator Coke received 100,000 majority the last time he ran as a candidate for governor. He attributes the indifference very largely to the fact that there is so little real difference between the parties. He also says the young men want a new party so that they may get into office. This may be a more dismal outlook for the democratic party than the facts warrant. But it is an encouraging sign to see that the democratic senator from a state which has given 100,000 democratic majority within five years should fear for the supremacy of his party in his state.

ABOUT MINORITY FACTION

The Leadville Chronicle is doing President Arthur a good deal of harm by arguing that Arthur ought to make his appointments from the Grant faction. It argues that this faction is the majority faction, because Grant had 306 votes to Blaine's 284 in the Chicago convention. But we showed the fallacy of this yesterday. The 284 votes cast for Mr. Blaine represent a half million more republican votes than the 306 cast for Grant. The Chronicle thinks that comparisons should be made only with the Blaine vote and hence we show this. Of Blaine's vote 66 2-3 per cent came from republican states, of Grant's vote only 41 per cent came from republican states, or to be more specific the two men had their votes distributed as follows.

	Rep. States.	Dem States
Blaine	183	95
Grant	125	181

We see Blaine had 64 more votes from republican states than Grant. Grant had 86 more votes from democratic states than Blaine. The following statement of the Chronicle therefore is not true:

But if we consider only the two factions really represented in the Chicago convention, the Grant faction is the majority one. In any view, it is the plurality faction.

Again the Chronicle says:

Of the votes in the convention, which represented honest, intelligent, enlightened conviction, and sincere purpose, General Grant undoubtedly received a decisive majority. And the cry of "minority faction" against the element which he old element there represented, [illegible]

design, or of the pettiest spite, and again of the repetition of a miserable and contemptible lie.

Let us see. From the ancient joke that the editor of the Chronicle so often gets off, we know that the honest, intelligent, enlightened conviction is in republican states and the contrary in democratic states. Now our table shows above that Mr. Grant received only 125 votes from republican states, and Blaine 189 votes from republican states. Does not this show that Grant's was the "minority faction," and that the majority of the votes representing honest, intelligent, conviction were given to Blaine instead of Grant? Again the total vote in the convention from republican states was about 400. *Of this Grant had only 125 votes or only 31 per cent.*

But there is still another way to look at this. The editor of the Chronicle has usually considered "enlightened," &c., conviction to be in the north and the opposite in the south. The following is the vote for Grant and Blaine as distributed between the north and south:

	North	South
Blaine	222	48
Grant	123	177

Blaine had 99 more votes in the north than Grant. Of Blaine's entire vote 82 per cent. was from northern states, and of Grant's only 41 per cent. Of Blaine's strength 18 per cent. came from the south, and of Grant's 59 per cent. We must conclude therefore that Blaine's faction was the majority one and that his votes, not Grant's, "represented honest, intelligent, enlightened conviction." If the Chronicle is correct the votes spoken of above are cast almost entirely in democratic and southern states. But it is unnecessary to deny this. We know that the republican delegates to the Chicago convention from the south were the worst part of the convention. Not a republican of prominence or reputation was among them. Like Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, they came up for the spoils.

The argument of the Chronicle therefore that the appointments belong to the Grant faction because the majority one is fallacious. We would not construe this however as preventing the appointment of a "stalwart editor" to the mint.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Grace, of New York, married 122 couples last year.

The wife of Senator Edmunds is an accomplished artist.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord believes in real estate for investment. She has just bought another $70,000 house in New York.

Minister Lowell tells his friends that he has no chance at present to do any literary work in the rush of social attentions.

During his travels in Cork and Kerry, Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been most kindly received and hospitably entertained by many farmers.

A full length portrait of President Garfield is soon to be hung in Mechanics' hall, Worcester, as a companion of those of Washington and Lincoln.

The Marquis of Bute has looked over the accounts of his late newspaper, and finds that the absence of $400,000 from his pocket money will be a long-felt want with him.

Henri Rochefort made a good bargain two weeks ago by buying from M. Mayer the latter's share in the Intransigeant for $20,000, and selling it at once to a syndicate for $80,000.

Governor Hamilton, of Maryland, is said to have inadvertently appointed two magistrates to fill one vacancy. Neither will resign—of course not—and the poor governor is in for breach of promise.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden has in his palace on the Hudson a library of twenty thousand volumes, an observatory in a high tower fitted with appliances for observations, and two secretaries attend to his correspondence.

General Sherman says of the late General Kilpatrick: "I never knew a more enthusiastic, brave and intelligent officer, and I was personally indebted to him for the quickness he displayed in comprehending my purpose, and the fiery earnestness with which he executed his part."

Harvey M. Watterson and wife are at the Ebbitt House again for the winter, they having been regular visitors since he came here from his home in Tennessee as a representative in congress in 1839. The next year their son was born here, Henry Watterson, now the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and one of the acknowledged leaders of the democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Watterson will return to Tennessee in June to celebrate their golden wedding.

A New York letter says: "Mr. John S. Hamilton, son of the illustrious Alexander Hamilton, promenades the streets near his residence in West Twentieth street every day. He is a short, stout man, with white hair, and an unprepossessing countenance; has a kind of vacant stare, and talks to anybody he fancies will respond—men, women and children. He frequently attends the theatre, rarely sits through a play, and talks aloud to those about him, making a running commentary of the whole affair."

Dr. William Seward Webb, Mr. Vanderbilt's new son-in-law, was doubtless named after Governor Seward, to honor that statesman for keeping Dr. Webb's father, General James Watson Webb, out of the state prison for going out of the state of New York to fight a duel with the celebrated Tom Marshall, of Kentucky. General Webb got shot in the calf of his leg, and after he got home and had his calf repaired he was indicted for dueling, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to state prison as aforesaid; but Governor Seward interposed his pardon. This was about the year 1841.

Editor Best Appreciated.

Pueblo News.

The editor who can say the most soft things about some other editor is the man best appreciated by the Colorado state press.

What Corporations Have Done.

Vox Populi.

The position taken by Colonel Clayor in his letter, published in yesterday's News, with reference to the work for Colorado by incorporations, is correct. It is corporate money that has made Colorado boom. Let us hope that these corporations, as well as the people who have invested individual money or labor in developing this state, may all reap a rich reward.

English Home Affairs.

LONDON, January 5.—Earl Derby last night at a banquet of the Liverpool Reform club announced himself a thorough liberal. He hoped there will be no further attempt to prevent Bradlaugh taking the parliamentary oath. Discussing the question of home rule in Ireland the earl said: "America is not a despotic or reactionary country, but we know she considers secession, and we see how soon and how thoroughly the traces of the struggle disappeared. I do not see why we should show less determination or [illegible]"

CLOSING ARGUMENTS

In the Guiteau Trial Will be Finished Next Week.

Judge Cox Announces Rules for the Court Room.

The Prisoner no Longer Allowed to Receive Visitors.

GUITEAU'S LAWYERS.

Neither Reed nor Scoville appeared at all sanguine of a favorable verdict, yet both stoutly maintain not only that Guiteau was legally irresponsible for his act, but is at this moment insane, his own assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Scoville was greatly disappointed at his failure to get before the jury yesterday, additional expert evidence with which he had expected to rebut testimony of government experts.

CLOSING OF THE TRIAL.

Guiteau's counsel will give Judge Cox their points to-morrow, and Judge Cox will rule on them immediately after opening the court Saturday. Davidge will occupy a day in opening for the prosecution; Scoville and Reed will reply and Guiteau will be allowed to address the jury if he desires. Judge Porter will close the case. Scoville thinks the argument will require three days. If so, the case will go to the jury by Thursday next.

RULES OF THE COURT.

Judge Cox has issued the following directions as to the management of the court room during argument of the case of Guiteau to the jury. No visitors will be allowed to stand in the northeast corner of the room. The jury is in this corner. No visitors to enter after the argument is commenced each day, so as to pass between counsel and jury, though visitors may be admitted who are invited to seats on the bench. All persons leaving the court room during argument must pass out through the south doors to avoid passing between counsel and jury, and for that object a passage way is to be left between the trial table and the audience. The south passage way to be kept sufficiently clear to allow passing in and out. The space before the jury is to be kept clear. The marshal is charged with the execution of the foregoing directions.

GUITEAU'S SECLUSION.

No person was permitted to see Guiteau to-day except jail officers. Said Warden Crocker: "No one saw him yesterday and will not until the termination of his trial. His counsel and his brother and sister are the only persons permitted to visit him in the jail. This rule is strictly in accordance with the wishes of prisoner's counsel. For a time the prisoner was not allowed to see any visitors, to read any newspaper or to learn anything in regard to the condition of his victim, and this course, which was rather the withholding of an intelligence, discretionary with the warden than the application of unusual rigor, was made the subject of a vast amount of criticism. Upon the arrival of Scoville the prisoner was allowed to receive visitors and read the papers, and as he is quite ready to talk and at times has not been in accord with Scoville, he has doubtless said and written a great many things to which his friends have taken exception. So many correspondents," added the warden, "draw on their imagination a most entirely and describe as realities which exist only as the figurement of their own brains that I am quite disposed to be pleased with the proposition not to allow Guiteau to be interviewed any more. Why, a day or two since one correspondent wrote up an vivid portraiture an account of what he termed Guiteau's New Year reception, and said that two or three hundred people, a majority of whom were ladies, called upon the prisoner, brought him flowers and delicacies, chatted with him, and in short, Guiteau was permitted to hold a regular levee in the corridor. As a matter of fact not above twenty or thirty persons saw him New Year's day, and then only incidentally, as they would see any of the prisoners who are permitted to be seen upon days when visitors are admitted. On Christmas and New Year's friends of the prisoners are allowed to visit them and bring them presents or delicacies. It is not a matter simply entrusted to the discretion of the warden, but he is obliged to admit visitors upon these occasions. It is the privilege of a large majority of the visitors at the court room daily and strangers from abroad who take in Guiteau's trial as one of the sights of the capital.

COST OF THE TRIAL.

Estimates of the amount so far disbursed for witness fees and mileage by the marshal places the cost of government witnesses in the Guiteau trial at $4,000, and witnesses for defense at $2,29x. The bills of many witnesses are not yet paid.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Orth rose to a question of privilege and said he intended early to introduce a bill for a change in the mode of selecting committees. He alluded to the vast interests involved and said the responsibility of forming the committees was too great for one man, however capable and honest; and as now exercised it was a dangerous one man power and may some time be used to the detriment of the best interests of the people. He said to the speaker that he had been kindly assigned to a second place on the committee of foreign affairs, and second on rules and chairman of the civil service committee. This was his seventh term here; he was the oldest man except two; he had served during that time on the committee of private and claims, on the committee on ways and means, and for ten years on foreign affairs, part of the time as its chairman. He was the only republican member who previous to this session had served as chairman of any committee of this house. He, therefore, submitted that the speaker's recent action had done him injustice, and therefore necessary to his constituents, who feel pride in the recognition of their representative, especially when custom and precedent require such recognition. There is, however, no remedy [illegible]

ments. For apparent reasons he asked to be excused from service on the committee on rules.

Springer said he would in the future offer a suggestion as to the method of appointments.

The chair refused to vindicate himself, but did not acquiesce in Orth's statement.

Orth was excused from the committee on rules.

Call of committees was dispensed with.

A bill was introduced by Hawk, of Illinois, to reorganize the militia; and also to reduce a tax on oleomargarine.

By Hewitt, thanking the khedive of Egypt for Cleopatra's Needle as a gift from the oldest to the youngest nation.

Hewitt's request to be excused from the committee on public buildings, for the reason that his business might make it improper for him to serve, was granted.

Rosecrans, of California, introduced the following bills which were referred: For the erection of a public building in San Francisco; indemnifying California for indebtedness incurred in 1851 and 1852 in Indian hostilities.

Adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The chair submitted petitions from the bar of Rockford, Ill., for the organization of a court of appeals.

A bill was introduced by Anthony to promote the efficiency of the navy.

By Maxey, increasing the efficiency of the signal service.

Many petitions were presented of which a large number prayed for the exercise of government control over railroad transportation charges.

Garland introduced a joint resolution reappropriating the amount of $375,000 appropriated by the act of March, 1877, to pay in full certain southern mail contractors for amounts due under their contracts for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861.

Adjourned.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

Of 500 Kegs of Powder Which Killed Three Boys.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., January 5.—An explosion occurred at 4 p. m. to-day whereby 500 kegs of powder, the property of the American Powder company, went up with a terrific convulsion. It was caused by some boys using the wooden magazine as a target for a breech-loading rifle. Three boys, John Phillips, son of the mayor, drew the rifle as a prize on New Year's, Gerald Joyce and John Steadman were the boys engaged in the target exercise and were all instantly killed, fearfully mangled and burned. They were carried from fifty to two hundred yards away from the magazine and mutilated almost beyond recognition. The explosion caused great damage to windows, nearly all the plate glass fronts in the business part of the city being wrecked, while many houses in the north part of the city suffered severely. The damage is not less than $30,000. Many other persons were injured by the falling glass and debris.

Denver Items.

DENVER, January 5.—The county commissioners yesterday created a new justice's precinct embracing election precincts 1, 2, 3 and 17, a long strip of West Denver and North Denver. E. B. Jeffries, city editor of the Times, was unanimously chosen as justice for the new precinct.

Last night Minnie Wallace, an inmate of Jennie Rawley's house of ill-fame in West Denver, attempted suicide by taking poison. Emetics were administered and recovery is almost assured.

DENVER, January 5.—The State Stockgrowers's association held their annual meeting here to-day. The meeting was well attended. The members held a levee at the Windsor to-night.

Uncle Tom's Cabin company at Tabor's opera house to-night.

Canon City Convicts.

CANON CITY, Col., January 5.—Announcement was received at the penitentiary yesterday that the four convicts who escaped and took with them ten horses on December 26th, have been captured at Trinidad. The horses were all recovered some days ago. Another convict, serving a long term from Pueblo, yesterday escaped and is still at large.

The Parnell-Dillon Honor.

LONDON, January 5.—Regarding the mandamus to be applied for in the court of the queen's bench to quash the resolution conferring the freedom of the city on Dillon and Parnell, the Dublin correspondent of the Times says: If the point shall be established by the queen's bench that no one who is not a burgess can, under the existing clause of the corporation act, receive the freedom of a city, it would vitiate all votes of such freedom which has been passed. If anybody chose to press it thus the names of Gladstone and General Grant would be erased from the roll, but it is questionable whether they would regret being deprived of the distinction which has already lost much of its value by the alloy of disaffection and disloyalty added to it by recent proceedings.

European Intervention in Egypt.

LONDON, January 5.—The Times says: The people of England would view with serious apprehension further interference in the internal affairs of Egypt. Indications that an Anglo-French military intervention would excite the gravest misgivings, and would only be entertained in any case with the utmost reluctance. A premature landing of foreign troops would, in the present condition of Egypt, be the beginning of disturbance.

The Standard says: England and France, after raising Gambetta to the office of president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, sent a joint note to the khedive in the sense of the recently published dispatch of Lord Granville, foreign secretary. This fact is probably the origin of recent reports regarding Anglo-French intervention in the affairs of Egypt.

Democratic Dead-Lock.

ALBANY, January 5.—The legislative deadlock is likely to continue until Wednesday next, when, it is said to-night, it will be broken in the senate; that the senate programme of the democrats is to have a democratic member offer a resolution appointing committees upon which republicans are to have a fair representation, and a number of them will vote for the resolution. Tammany leaders scout the idea of such a combination and say Senator Jacobs called upon them this evening and proposed to accede to their demand in every instance, which proposition, they say, they declined unless he withdraw as candidate for the presidency pro tem. New York county democracy leaders left to-night, evening, feeling convinced that no organization can be perfected this week.

[illegible]

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Wealthy Sandwich Islander Wanted by His Relatives.

OMAHA, January 5.—Detectives here are assisting in trying to unravel the case of the mysterious disappearance of J. H. Norton, a wealthy Sandwich Islander, said to be worth a quarter of a million. He arrived in San Francisco in September and proceeded to Liberty, Mo., to visit relatives. He attended the fair in St. Louis and bought a large number of mules. One night about four weeks ago he stepped out of his hotel at Kansas City and has not been seen since. Within the past week two car loads of mules claimed to have been his have been traced from St. Louis to Omaha and thence to Blair, Nebraska, being consigned to a respectable and responsible firm, who know a clear title. They don't know any such man as Norton. Another car load has been traced west of Omaha and another in some other direction. Whether Norton has been foully dealt with and robbed, or has given his relatives the slip, or has become insane, is what the detectives are trying to find out. At any rate his whereabouts are as yet unknown. His nephew, James A. Clark, of Liberty, Missouri, is causing a thorough investigation to be made.

Pennsylvania Bonds.

HARRISBURG, January 5.—The ten million loan of the state was all awarded to-day. Most of it runs thirty years at 4 per cent, and commanded a premium of 100 to 110. About a million and a half was awarded at 2½ premium. This runs thirty years at 3 per cent.

Strength of Mormonism

CHICAGO, January 5.—The Tribune's Galena special says: Wm. H. Hooper, an influential and wealthy Mormon from Salt Lake, for eight years delegate from Utah, now here, says he will visit his old friend E. B. Washburn, of Chicago, two days, and leave for Washington Sunday evening to labor for Cannon. He says Mormonism is doing wonders for the country and for the territory of Utah, but polygamy is practically abolished. He apprehends no decided interference with Mormon small the hands of the present or any future administration, that it is impregnably established in Utah, and that any attempt to dislodge it would have the effect to intensify the feeling among its believers and would prove utterly futile.

Chicago and Alton Earnings.

CHICAGO, January 5—The books of the Chicago and Alton railroad show the gross earnings of the road for 1881 were $7,553,988, against $7,718,198 for 1880. The net earnings were $3,375,000, or about $250,000 less than for 1880. The decrease is attributable chiefly to falling off in grain business, and the showing is regarded as a very favorable one.

Billiardists for Paris

NEW YORK, January 5—Jacob Schaefer expects to sail for Paris on Tuesday next with Maurice Daly and several other sporting men. He will play Vignaux while abroad providing arrangements for a match can be concluded.

Russian Retaliation

ST. PETERSBURG, January 5.—Natives on the Kuldja frontier have retaliated on Chinese cruelties. They massacred the inhabitants of two small settlements, and defeated a detachment of 350 Chinese troops.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Mining stocks today were fairly active. Robinson irregular at $2.10 to $2.30, closing at the latter figure.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

English troops on the Cape have enteric fever.

There are seven inches of snow at Richmond, Va.

Francis Michel Pascal, the French sculptor, is dead.

Trains running into Indianapolis are delayed by snow.

Ralph Bernal Osborne died in London yesterday at the age of 68.

There was a most a panic in American securities in London yesterday.

Piercy, the actor, is very low with smallpox in Boston, but is improving.

The Boston Memorial association will erect a $10,000 monument to Garfield.

At Krush, Ireland, a box containing arms and ammunition was seized by police.

Actual loss to rolling stock by the recent accident on the Boston and Maine was $20,000.

Provisions of the naturalization treaty with America have been extended over Germany.

The French government has repudiated the annexation of the island of Raiatea in the South Pacific.

Wallace & Seraton, cotton factors of Augusta, Ga., have failed for $100,000; assets $150,000.

The Merchants' association, of Boston, will apply for membership of the national board of trade.

The duke of Hamilton has decided to sell his magnificent library, including the celebrated Beckford collection.

Prussians profess to have information that Hunt, secretary of the navy, will succeed Phelps as U. S. minister at Vienna.

A mandamus to quash the resolution conferring the freedom of Dublin on Parnell and Dillon has been applied for in the courts.

The emperor of Germany received more than one thousand congratulatory telegrams on New Year's day: some from America.

The insane department of the Macon county (Ill.) poor house burned last night. All of the inmates escaped but two. They are believed to be at large.

By the careless handling of dynamite on the Hastings and Stillwater railway yesterday a car of the material exploded, killing one laborer and seriously injuring two others.

The message of Governor Long of Massachusetts asks the vigorous enforcement of license, reasserts belief in woman suffrage and protests against the barbarism of capital punishment.

The number of deaths in New York yesterday was one hundred and fifty. The usual daily rate is less than one hundred, the great increase being due to the sudden severity of the weather.

Anna Dickinson Fixing Up Hamlet for Herself and Herself for Hamlet.

Jennie June's New York Letter, January 1, to the Baltimore American.

Miss Anna Dickinson is in New York, preparing her wardrobe and studying for the rehearsals which are to begin this week, preparatory to the beginning of her western tour. It has been stated that she would open on January 2 at Providence, R. I. As a matter of fact, she opens on the 19th of January at Rochester, N. Y.—whether as Hamlet or Claude Melnotte, is not at this writing [illegible]

west of Chicago and as far as Omaha. The east has not been kind to her, and she believes in the star of the west and of empire.

Miss Dickinson ought to succeed in her new venture, for she is not only taking the New York Tribune's advice in going west, but she is going as a "young man." Her idea, in fact, in regard to Hamlet is that he was a younger man than is supposed, and she justifies her opinion by the constant reference to the "young" Hamlet in the text, by his recent liberation from the companionship of his school friends, and thus accounts also for the timidity, uncertainty and vacillation of his inconsistent character. He is a boy moralist, through whom Shakspeare aired all his own philosophy about men and things, through whom he condemned the cant of the stage of his day and the vices of his time, without much regard as to how the length of Hamlet's speeches affected the action of the play, or how consistent they were with his presumed youth and inexperience, which travel (according to the suggestion of his step-father, the murderer of his father) was to correct.

"Cutting" has, of course, been a modern necessity with all of Shakspeare's plays on account of their extreme length, but as the great parts have always been assigned to great actors, they would not permit the cutting of their lines, and it is the minor parts, therefore, that have suffered often, Miss Dickinson thinks, to the serious detriment of the business of the play. While cutting some of Hamlet's long speeches, notably his advice to the players, which she considers superfluous now that actors and actresses no longer "mouth" or "rant," but bear themselves very much as Shakspeare recommended, she restores some few lines of Guildenstern and Rosencrantz, which have been usually expunged, and which she thinks, materially assist the action of the play. Several such changes have been made, the platitudes of Polonius having been subject to slight excision, and the long speech to Horatio upon friendship, but there is not much left out which be missed, and the trifling curtailments of Hamlet's long talks are made with great judgment, while the lines restored are those that throw light upon his acts and character. Commentators suppose from the conversation with the gravedigger, that Hamlet was about thirty years of age, and that he was seven when the court fool died, whom he "knew," he remarked to Horatio as a fellow of "infinite jest and humor." Would the man of thirty remember, or be able to distinguish such mental characteristics in a servant who died before, or by the time he was seven years of age? Miss Dickinson in a little chat the other day, pointed out as one of the inconsistencies of a character which, in itself, she does not greatly admire, but which, she remarked, owes its fascination to the fact that we find more of Shakspeare himself in it, more of philosophy, more of his views and ideas of life, so that it is like listening to the brilliant talk of the great poet as it may have fallen from his own lips. Miss Dickinson will make a youthful looking Hamlet, and also Claude Melnotte, which last is her favorite character and the one in which she appears, it is said, to greatest advantage. Her repertoire will consist this season of three parts—Hamlet, Claude and Macbeth. Anna Boleyn she will not play till she goes to England in the summer. Mr. Schomacker, her manager, is a son-in-law of Mrs. Jane Crow, and he believes absolutely in her success. He would not engage her to [illegible] two years, during which time he stipulates for the entire management of her tours here and in England, where she has agreed [illegible] six weeks.

Some of the most distinguished members of the dramatic profession have expressed by letter and otherwise their greatest interest in Miss Dickinson's enterprise, and declare her possessor of a pitch, courage and genius that ought to command success. The wearing of the male costume will not be to her the embarrassing act that it would be to most women, her experiences in the far west, her habits of mountain climbing, and adoption of semi-masculine attire when on such excursions having prepared her for such a contingency. Her figure, too, quite straight from the hips, and the platform habit of striking out from the shoulder, instead of from the elbow, and her qualifications to act the manly part, and whatever the verdict may be critically, her personation is certain to possess features of exceeding dramatic interest.

A Seaside Speculation

In 1850 William Beach Lawrence purchased of George Armstrong a lot of forty acres on Ochre Point property, sixty acres, for $12,000. Once afterwards, when hard up for ready money, Governor Lawrence offered to sell the property for $14,000, and again for $20,000, but he found no purchasers. In 1862 the government sold a house lot of this property to R. M. Stagg for $2,308 84. Since that time the following sales of and from off the Lawrence estate have been made: To Marshall Woods, for $9,325.63, a small tract; to Professor Fairman Rogers, three acres, for $35,795; to the same party, another lot for $11,400; to Mrs. George L. Pendleton, a lot for $10,950; to Pierre Lorillard, ten acres, for $96,147; to the same party, a lot for $10,000; to Mrs. Acosty, a lot, for $10,140; to Mrs. O'Donnell, a lot, for $10,140; to Professor Charles W. Shields, a lot for $13,000; to Miss Catharine L. Wolfe, fifteen acres and homestead, for $192,000; to General [illegible] Van Alen, ten acres, for $98,942 50; to Miss [illegible] Rhinelander, of New York, a four-acre lot, for $60,000. Thus from a $12,000 purchase the sum of $560,648.07 has been realized. The difference between the two sums represents the rise in value of property in thirty years. In 1830 the whole property was sold for $465.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, January 5.

Silver bars, 1 12½.

Money, 6@6 1-32 per diem.

Governments, steady.

Stocks, weak.

The following are the quotations:

BONDS.

United States 4's	117⅜	Northern Pacific	35¼
" 4½'s	114½	Kansas Pacific	102¾
" 5's	102	K. P. (Denver div.)	109
" 6's	100⅝	Denver & Rio G'de	112½
Union Pacific	114¼	D., S. P. & P	102
Central Pacific (of'd)	113		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific	115¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	95
Central Pacific	91¼	Lake Shore	114⅛
Northern Pacific	35¾	Jersey Central	91
Texas Pacific	45⅜	M., K. & T	35¼
Kansas Pacific		Phila. & Reading	64½
New York Central	128⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	35⅛
Erie	39⅛	C., R. I. & P	131
C., B. & Q.	133½	Michigan Central	84¼
C. & N. W.	124⅜	D., L. & W	123⅛
C., M. & St. P.	108⅛	L. & N.	95¾
[illegible]	65½	Canada Southern	
Wabash	34½	Panama (offered)	189
Pacific Mail	40	W., F. & Co. Ex	126
W. U. Tel. Co.	77½	Am. Ex. Co.	92
Ar[illegible] Tel. Co.		U. S. Ex. Co.	78¾
A. & P. Tel.		C., C. & I. C.	

MINING STOCKS.

Alta	15	Hukill	60
[illegible]		Hibernia	25
[illegible] Con.		Hortense	
[illegible] Pittsburg.		Horn Silver	16 75
[illegible] Mountain		Highland Chief	
[illegible]		Iron Silver	2 20
[illegible] Domingo	40	Little Pittsburg	55
Con. Virginia	81	Little Chief	81
Caribou	2 00	Leadville con	90
[illegible]	4 05	Mariposa (bid)	4 60
[illegible]	47½	Mineral Creek	
[illegible]		Moose	52
[illegible]		Ontario	
[illegible] con	13 00	Quicksilver (of'd)	62½
[illegible]		Robinson con	2 25
[illegible] Mountain	2 5	Red Elephant	9
[illegible]	17	Silver Cliff	2 65
[illegible] con		Silver Nugget	
[illegible]	22	[illegible]	

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Per annum	$2 00	Six Months	$1.00
Three Months	50	One Month	.25

ADVERTISING
Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
Mr Harry Iles is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.
No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Thursday's Daily

We understand that plans are being prepared for another large double building on the vacant lots adjoining the new postoffice block on South Tejon street.

Mr F A Weston, the architect, went to Topeka last night to look after the erection of the new water works building there. He expects to return in a few days.

A meeting of the board of trustees of the Deaf Mute institute was held yesterday, all of the members of the board being present except Mr Matt France. The object of the meeting was the settling up of the accounts contracted in the erection of the new addition to the institute. It was found that the building had cost but a few dollars less than $21,000.

It was ascertained yesterday morning that Mr J R Davis, the proprietor of the Kenney restaurant, had left the city very quietly on Tuesday night for parts unknown. He had become somewhat involved, as the restaurant has been a losing investment of late. Sheriff Smith took possession of the property yesterday under a chattel mortgage held by the People's bank. No settlement has as yet been made in the matter.

COUNTY BUSINESS.

Second Day's Proceedings of the County Commissioners.

The county commissioners were in session again yesterday and considerable business was disposed of. A petition was received from A. J. Bishop, Charles B. Lamborn and others asking for the establishment of a county road running from a point on the Manitou and Colorado Springs road, near Mrs E. L. A. Minn's ranch, in a westerly direction along Bear creek, the northeast corner of Section 16, township 12, range 67. As all of the owners of property on the line of the proposed road have signed the petition the commissioners issued an order declaring the same a public highway exactly in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

A petition was received from Colonel C. W. Kittridge and other citizens of Four Mile asking for the appointment of George Welty as justice of the peace, and a road overseer for that precinct. It will be remembered the election returns of this precinct were thrown out by the judges of election on account of there not being duly certified, so this petition was also granted.

The resignation of Gus Zimmerman as constable of precinct No. 4 was received and accepted.

Messrs. Adam Paster, Robert Finley and S. Greenway were appointed by the board to appraise certain school lands in sections 36 and 16, and submit their report to the county clerk.

The reports of Road Overseers John Tipey, of Little Fountain, and Charles Wheeler, of Summit Park, were examined and approved.

Below we give a list of bills allowed at yesterday's session:

Wm Loney	3 00
F M Agnew	18 [illegible]
S A Fields	1 0[illegible]
M C Portice	10 5
A B Tubbs	2 2
Wm Stark	5 00
G H Stewart	10 00
W H Bales	5 00
S V Binning	5 0
A Paster	6 20
E G Perkins	5 00
A K Prost	5 00
L C Dana	5 00
J Knight	5 00
Daniel Riley	13 75
S W Griffin	13 75
H C Alfred	13 75
John Riley	4 50
W P Felton	1 50
G S Barnes	9 25
M Yarberry	9 54
Woodgate & Hundley	1 00
Conant & Thedinga	87 58
Chas Wheeler	16 00
Lennox Bros	31 70
J F Atherton	6 50
Howbert Bros	24 15

The commissioners still have a large amount of important business to transact, and will be in session again to-day.

From Friday's Daily.

"CLARICE."

First Appearance of Katherine Rogers in Colorado Springs.

Katherine Rogers, in her first appearance in Colorado Springs, hardly did herself justice in selecting a drama which is [illegible] much after Camille. The first scene [illegible] in an elegantly furnished apartment [illegible] in this act the stage settings [illegible] plete and attractive as we have ever seen them in our new opera [illegible] Rogers succeeded in charming her audience at her first appearance. She was handsomely attired and her carriage was easy and graceful, while her voice was [illegible] Not until her appearance in the second act did Miss Rogers display her powers as an emotional actress. [illegible] on the occasion of her parting from her husband, John Bayard, she was exceptionally strong, as also in the [illegible] act when receiving the [illegible] of [illegible] the man whom she loved and [illegible] upon her [illegible] her interpreta-tions Miss Rogers seems to have a true conception of the character, and in no instance does she overdo her part.

Her support is exceptionally good and in fact much better than the average.

Miss Lamierre as Mme. Pauet pleased the audience very much, especially in her interpretation of the French woman in the first two acts.

David Murray in the character of Hugh Judson was excellent. His coolness and indifference was natural and greatly amused a present.

The comedian of the cast was Herbert Jones in the character of Amos Whitney and Lord Rumley. He was splendid and added to the perfection of the play. All of the minor parts were well presented and judging from the applause and the satisfaction otherwise manifested by the audience, Miss Rogers created a decidedly favorable impression on her first appearance.

To-night Miss Rogers will produce the New East Lynne, in which play she will present the character of Clara Dalton and Fernand Delatour.

I. O. O. F.

The following officers of Pike's Peak Lodge No 38, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening:

Past Grand, T. G. Horn.
Noble Grand, A. J. Downing.
Vice Grand, G. J. Wright.
Rec. secretary, John K. Shireman.
Per. secretary, O. Palmer.
Treasurer, H. Clement.
Warden, M. Stockdale.
Conductor, T. B. Farrar.
Inner Guardian, Ed. Newton.
Outer Guardian, M. [illegible] Stockdale.
R. S. to N. G., W. R. Roby.
L. S. to N. G., D. W. McKean.
R. S. to V. G., John Kummerer.
L. S. to V. G., L. C. Dana
R. S. S., John Pixley.
L. S. S., James M. Bolton

Week of Prayer

Last night was appointed by the Evangelical alliance for prayer for children and education. Union services were held in the Methodist church. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Kirkwood who spoke particularly against the practice of many parents in turning over the moral training of their children to Sunday schools. He said that the Sunday school and church had a certain work in moral training which they must perform, but could not take the place of the family.

The Rev. Mr. Lowry followed and spoke in a very effective way on the potency of a mother's prayers. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Purdue who spoke in the same vein.

Mr Eastman thought that parents should take more interest in the election of school boards and see that the right men are put in. The meeting was very largely attended and interesting.

To-night there will be another union meeting at the Presbyterian church, at which the Rev. Mr. Stutz will preside. The public are cordially invited to attend. Prayer will be offered for the universal prevalence of peace and righteousness.

The new music committee of the Congregational church have engaged for a male choir for next Sabbath.

Messrs. Wilbur & Newton have been paid the full value of the horse killed on Sunday by Mr. Finn. The amount paid was $150.

Ackerman Noble, who has been absent from the city for several months, writes to friends in this city that he will return home in a few days.

The masons have about completed placing the finishing coat of mortar on the new postoffice. All that now remains to be done is to hang the gas fixtures and the room will be ready for occupation.

Sheriff Smith yesterday closed the Kenney restaurant, and the regular patrons of the place were compelled to go elsewhere for their meals. Many of these boarders hold meal tickets, and the probabilities are that they will be of no value to them.

The county commissioners were in session again yesterday. A few more bills were allowed and the bonds of the new elected county officers were examined and approved. In all about 300 warrants have been issued at this meeting. The petit and grand jurors for the next term of the district court were drawn after which the board adjourned until this morning.

A man was sent in from Isaac Phillips' ranch on Turkey creek yesterday to notify the coroner that a new and apparently shallow grave had been found in Turkey Creek canon, on which was a board bearing the following inscription: "Anthony Rock, killed by accident, December 1st, 1881." The man was sent in by Mr. Phillips to notify the coroner before disturbing the grave, but Mr. Stewart had not learned of the affair at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

[illegible] WEST.

Nevadaville, Colorado, suffered a $15,000 loss by fire on Tuesday.

The winter term of the School of Mines at Golden opened yesterday.

The total bullion product of the Golden smelters for the year 1881 was $1,465,8[illegible].

Las Vegas has five different publications—two dailies, each issuing a weekly, and three weeklies.

Rio Grande county raised during 1881 [illegible] 355,000 pounds of potatoes and 300,000 pounds of turnips.

The schools of Del Norte are so crowded that it has been decided not to permit the attendance of scholars from outside districts.

It is reported that all the train men on the Colorado division of the Santa Fe will be discharged. No reasons are assigned for this action.

The Robinson mining company has filed papers in a suit against the Robinson heirs for the recovery of $160,000 paid the [illegible] [illegible].

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Prospects of a Split in the Solid South.

Another of Blaine's Diplomatic Circulars Published.

Orth Protests Against the Formation of Committees.

Hawk Would Make Military Training Compulsory.

BLAINE'S CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The general character of Blaine's irregular note to Central and South America has become known. It bears the date of the middle of November and was sent by the same steamer which conveyed Trescot and Walker Blaine. It sets forth at considerable length the attitude of the United States towards other republics on this and the South American continent, affirming our policy to use the good offices of this nation to establish and perpetuate peace between the various nations to which this note is addressed. He affirms that it is not the desire or policy of the United States to interfere in the domestic concerns of any of these nations, but that the commercial interests of the United States are deeply interested in the existence of harmonious relations between the various republics themselves and between each and the United States. The letter, after discussing at great length the mutual interests of the United States and the nations addressed, treats the question of the great influence of European powers upon the two American continents, and virtually proposes that the United States and the various other republics to which the circular letter is sent, should come to a mutual understanding in regard to this matter and proposes mutual guarantee against any interference or supervision from abroad. The letter was prepared with great care, and while the subjects are declared to are fully discussed, the tone of the letter is said to be eminently conservative. The letter proposes on behalf of the United States an international conference of the republics of Mexico and Central and South America, to meet at Washington the 30th of next November. A request was made that the authorities of each should name two commissioners to represent their government. The object of this conference is to discuss questions of mutual interest and promote friendly feelings. It is understood that at the same time this letter was dispatched a second circular letter was sent to each of our ministers setting forth that while it was well understood to be a very delicate matter for one nation to mention a pecuniary matter to another in connection with such an invitation as had been extended by the United States; still our government desires to defray all expenses of this conference, and it was, therefore, in the discretion of each minister to call this fact to the attention of the government to which he is accredited in such way as shall appear to him most fitting.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INDIAN AGENTS.

The secretary of the interior has prepared a letter of instruction to Indian agents in regard to the employment of military and to the capture of criminals. He instructs agents that they have power to put intruders off the reservations and may call out the military to assist them, not as a posse comitatus, but simply as a force to enable the agent to carry out his authority. This probably is a precaution against the invasion of the Indian Territory by persons who have in view settlement on those lands. Agents are instructed also that they may arrest criminals who have escaped from a state or territory, but they must notify the civil authorities of the state or territory from which the captured criminal has escaped at what time and place they will be delivered over to such authorities.

ROUNDS' AMBITION.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The World's Washington correspondent says: Grant made his appearance here to-day; and this afternoon, with ex-Collector Murphy, paid his respects to the president. There is as usual more or less uncertainty as to the full purpose of his visit, but there is reason to believe he will put in a word for the removal of Public Printer Defrees, who went out of his way during Hayes' administration to say many harsh things of Grant. S. P. Rounds, of Illinois, a stalwart, is prominently mentioned for the place. His appointment is said to be urged by Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, Assistant Postmaster General Hatton, the Illinois delegation in the house, and the republican members of the Illinois legislature. No one has yet openly taken the field against Rounds.

WHITTAKER'S CASE.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The Tribune's correspondent at Washington confirms the statements made on Tuesday in relation to the nature of General Swaim's review of the Whittaker court martial proceedings. The judge advocate general bases his recommendation that the findings and sentence be disapproved, on the broad ground that they are not sustained by the evidence in the case, even admitting the testimony of experts in handwriting and allowing it full weight. It is also understood that the judge advocate general discussed at length the question of the motive as set forth in one of the specifications in charges brought against Whittaker that he mutilated his person to create sympathy in his own behalf when he feared he would be found deficient in his studies, and pointed out that the conclusions of the court martial show that no such motive could ever have existed. It is also stated that Swaim in his review of the case has clearly and fearlessly written the causes which led to the ostracism of Whittaker at the military academy, and he has not refrained from criticism of Sargent of Secretary's report which was sharply criticised by a large portion of the American people and press when first published two years ago.

PORTER'S RESTORATION.

Friends of Fitz John Porter are very much elated at the frank avowal of General Grant, that Porter had been wronged and ought to be vindicated. They expect to get a bill for Porter's reinstatement through this congress now without much difficulty.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The Graphic's correspondent says General Grant's declaration that he has become convinced that an injustice was done Fitz John Porter promises to cause a reopening of the case. General Logan, who was leader of the opposition to Porter in the senate, was asked to-day whether he too had changed his mind on the subject. He said, decidedly, that he had not. He remarked that he had nothing to say about Grant's opinion and conclusion, but for himself he had spent months studying it, and he had reached the conclusion that Porter had not been unjustly dealt with, to say the least. He did not expect to change his mind, and if the case was reopened he should again oppose the restoration of Porter to the army, as he had done in the past. He was sorry Grant expressed the opinion he had, but it could not affect his opinion.

CHICAGO, January 5.—A Washington special says: Generals Logan and Sherman are much embarrassed because of Grant's change of heart on a party matter. Grant has written Arthur on the matter.

ORTH'S PROTEST.

Representative Orth, of Indiana, who is a member of the committee on rules, and who to-day entered his protest against the formation of the committee and withdrew from those upon which he was appointed, did not appear in his seat. The protest made in the house by Orth was not a unced to in the committee.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

Bourbons from all over the south are reviling Mahone and display extreme trepidation at the constant outcropping of an inclination to follow his steps on the part of prominent men in other southern states. It is believed among republicans very generally that the break in the solid south will soon extend all along the line, and there are strong indications of a split on the tariff issue between the democratic party and Louisiana democracy. A leading sugar manufacturer of New Orleans and a democrat, who is in the city, said to-day: "We want protection for our sugar interest in Louisiana and that is our chief interest. All of our fortunes are invested in sugar and we would be ruined by free trade. Then the government is bound by contract to protect us, for we were told we would be protected, provoking that we go into business. Then in the action of its leaders and in that we would be protected against Cuban and all other sugars, here comes the democratic party and talks about tariff for revenue only. That won't do. If a canvass was made in Louisiana, as it might have been, on that issue Hancock and English could not have carried the state and no party with a free-trade plank in its platform will ever do it again. Now, the republican party is really with us in our interests. First, there is the matter of protection, and second, the republican party is understood to be in favor of liberal appropriations for internal improvements. That suits us. Give us protection for our sugar and build up levees on the Mississippi and we will make all the sugar the people of the United States need and more too.

MILITIA BILL.

The bill introduced in the house to-day by Representative Hawk, of Illinois, to provide for reorganizing the army and disciplining the militia, provides that every able-bodied male citizen between eighteen and forty-five, shall be enrolled in the militia at such times and in such manner as may be provided by each state and territory respectively. The militia to be divided into two classes: national guard and reserve guard. The bill requires that every organization in the active militia go into camp several days in each year, and be subject to orders from the president in time of need for service on the part of the United States for a period not exceeding twelve months.

VAULT ROOM WANTED.

The secretary of the treasury has decided to ask congress for an appropriation for an additional vault room at the sub-treasury at San Francisco. There was so much silver in the vault there that the assistant treasurer declined to receive any more from the collector on the ground that he had no proper place to store it. Secretary Folger telegraphed the assistant treasurer that he must receive the money and take such additional precaution to guard it as might be necessary until authority could be obtained from congress for the construction of another vault.

SARGENT INTERVIEWED.

Ex-Senator Sargent has arrived here and taken quarters at Wormley's hotel for a stay of considerable duration. He says he or nothing on the subject of cabinet appointments, but in best informed circles there seems to be no doubt that his nomination will be sent to the senate before the expiration of the present month.

CABINET GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Friends of ex-Senator Sargent do not speak so confidently now as they have done of his being appointed secretary of the interior. They have the naval portfolio in view for him now, and are bringing all their influence to bear in that direction.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The Evening Post's Washington correspondent says: A senator who saw Arthur yesterday, says he left with the belief that Sargent and Beale are to be secretaries respectively of the interior and navy. Secretary Lincoln's future is still a problem. He is in the hands of his friends, even to the extent of an expediency [illegible] in 1884.

A correspondent of the Express, says: The best informed men here to-day say Arthur has adopted a new line of policy and one that will seriously conflict with certain aspirants for cabinet positions. No nomination will be sent to the senate for at least two weeks; but it appears the president has determined to appoint Sargent to the interior department and make W. E. Chandler secretary of the navy. The assistant secretary of the treasury is still in doubt, but all indications point to ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, for that place.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Rosecrans to-day introduced a bill providing for the purchase of a site for a new building to accommodate postoffice, custom house and other offices in San Francisco, California, the points of which are as follows: The first section appoints Oliver Eldridge and Wm. T. Coleman of San Francisco, and William Kohl of San Louis as commissioners in behalf of the United States to select and purchase a site as hereafter provided. The second section requires the secretary of the treasury immediately after the enactment of this bill to notify them of their appointment, and if any one declines the service to appoint some other prominent disinterested citizen of San Francisco in his place. The commissioners are thereupon to examine such pieces of ground as may be considered the most suitable, having due regard for the present needs and future accommodation of the inhabitants, security against accidents and the convenience of the public service at all times. They shall then negotiate an option of purchase for each site so examined at the lowest practicable price, and submit their recommendations in the order of the relative merits of the various properties to the secretary of the treasury, who in conjunction with the postmaster general and attorney general, shall immediately decide which is to be preferred. The commissioners upon the receipt of this decision are to complete the purchase of the site so selected, and the bill provides for an appropriation of $700,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purchase.

FIGHT FOR THE LEADERSHIP.

The wrangle in the house to-day develops the fact that a fight for the leadership of both parties is being carried on. Robeson, Kasson, Kelley and Dunnell are coming forward on the republican side, and Randolph on the democratic side, with considerable earnestness in each case.

RELIEF FOR THE BONDSMEN.

Senator Farley to-day introduced a bill to release the sureties of L. A. Rawlings, late collector of internal revenue of the first California district, from the liabilities of his official bonds for a default or deficiency which accrued during his last illness and while the office was placed by the treasury department in charge of an incompetent and irresponsible young man, for whose acts the sureties of Rawlings were subsequently adjudged to be legally responsible. The petition accompanying the bill is endorsed by all the jurymen who tried the suit and Judge Sawyer who pronounced judgment for some $9,000 against them.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

A meeting of the senate foreign relations committee has been called for next Tuesday to be devoted especially to the consideration of bills for restriction of Chinese immigration.

A FASTING CRANK.

Chloe Ann Violet died to-day after a fast of forty-three days. Her delusion was that God commanded her to commit suicide by fasting.

SMALL-POX AND THE POSTOFFICES.

Reports from the postoffice department indicate small-pox is spreading throughout the country. A postmaster in Pennsylvania writes that the disease has appeared in his town, and a doctor treating a number of cases persists in calling at the office for his mail matter. Many citizens notified the postmaster that they will refuse to receive their mail if these visits are allowed, and the official is in a quandary and asks for advice. He has been informed that he has no power to prevent persons from calling for mail, and under these circumstances the affair must be mutually arranged between the citizens and the doctor.

KILPATRICK'S REMAINS.

Many friends of General Kilpatrick are discussing the project of bringing his remains back to his native country, and the department of state has been consulted by General W. T. Sherman and Rev. Mr. Hamilton, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Deckertown, N. J., where General Kilpatrick worshipped, concerning the procurement of governmental aid in transferring the body hither. It is probable congress will be appealed to for this purpose, as it is a fitting tribute to the memory of a brave officer and trusted representative, inasmuch as the statutes give the state department no authority to provide for such purpose. It is not unlikely, moreover, that delay may arise if Chilian law should be like that of other Spanish-American countries, which require the lapse of two or more years from date of interment before permitting the exhumation and removal of a body.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—New Year's day was generally observed, the executive mansion being the scene of the greatest interest. The East room, and the Red, Blue and Green parlors were all thrown open. Linen was stretched upon the carpets of the three parlors; but the rich carpets of the main hall remained exposed to view. Palms and other tropical plants filled the spaces between the doors and the main hall, and several magnificent floral pieces adorned the East room and the Blue and Green parlors. The full Marine band was stationed in the corridor between the east room and the main ante-room, and played several marches and overtures during the reception.

Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. James, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Robeson, the ladies who were to receive with the president and members of the cabinet and their wives, assembled in the Blue room, where they were soon joined by President Arthur and Secretary Frelinghuysen. The diplomatic corps were then received. Each minister was presented to the president by the secretary of state, and the minister then presented his secretaries and ladies of the legation. At last, the Hawaiian minister, with his young daughter, was the first to be presented.

The following countries were represented: Germany, Hayti, Turkey, Japan, Sweden, Norway, France, Portugal, Guatemala, Salvador, Russia, Bolivia, Chili, Spain, Belgium, Great Britain, Venezuela, Austria, Denmark, Mexico, Peru, Brazil and China.

After the diplomatic corps had been presented, Chief Justice Waite and the associate justices of the supreme court were received. They were followed by senators and representatives in congress and other officials, according to programme. The general reception to private citizens took place between 1 and 2, and was largely attended.

Rarely has so brilliant a New Year been seen here. The clear, cold weather was all that could be desired and the streets were perfectly dry, which is seldom the case at this time of year when the sun shines so bright. In addition to these an added interest was awakened in regard to the first public reception of the new president at the White house. The spectacle was unusually magnificent, and amid the distinguished throng of high civil and military officials, richly dressed, were ladies and members of the diplomatic corps, President Arthur's handsome form, dignified carriage and graceful ease of manner appeared to great advantage and produced a most favorable impression.

The Pacific coast was this year complimented by the invitation of Mrs. Senator Miller, of California, and Mrs Senator Jones, of Nevada, to assist in receiving the president's guests with the ladies of the cabinet, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Robeson, and the wives of Senators Pendleton, Logan and Cameron. Mrs. Jones was detained in New York with her husband, but Mrs. Miller was present. Her costume and those of the other ladies mentioned are thus described by a fashion reporter:

THE LADIES' DRESSES.

Mrs. Miller wore a superb moire antique, made with Watteau plait trimming, with point lace and pearl passamenterie. She wore rich jewels.

Mrs. Don Cameron wore a white silk with the front breadth trimmed with gold brocade satin. The dress was also trimmed with point lace and pearl fringe. Ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Pendleton wore a white silk, wore white striped gauze.

Mrs. Blaine wore an elegant reception dress of Prince velvet and satin with a few choice diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Robeson—Heliotrope and white brocade combined with the plain heliotrope silk.

Mrs. Logan wore peacock blue velvet with a profusion of white lace and handsome jewels.

Mrs. Frelinghuysen—Black satin and brocade.

The wife of Attorney-General Brewster wore colored velvet, with collar and ruffles to elbow and sleeves of antique lace.

Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the secretary of the war department—Black Spanish lace open on the sides and front, showing a rich under skirt of old gold satin.

The wife of Postmaster General James wore a costume of a silk tint of pink moire antique with broad puffs of plain satin of the same shade, over which fell a very wide point duchess lace, exquisitely fine. The skirt had a long trail perfectly plain of the richest material, and the waist was cut square in the neck and filled in with lace. The sleeves and trimming of the waist were point duchess lace.

The toilette of her daughter, Mrs Pearson, of New York, was a rich white brocade silk, combined with plain satin trimmings with pearl passamenterie. The sleeves were of fine duchess lace, and the waist was cut square in the neck and was trimmed with the same. The skirt was very long and graceful, and cut out at the bottom in Vandyke across [illegible] was finished with a narrow box [illegible].

OTHER RECEPTIONS.

Mrs. Miller and daughter subsequently received callers at the senator's residence, on Connecticut avenue, where they were assisted by Mrs. English and Miss Hawkins, of California. Receptions were also held to-day by the wife of Captain Jno. Mullan, of California, in the same neighborhood, Mrs. Senator Farley, at the Portland, and by the wife of Representative Page at the Congressional hotel.

Justice and Mrs. Field, in consequence of the death of Mrs. Sevearinger, did not keep open house as usual, but spent to-day in New York.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Senator Davis has recovered and visited the president to-day.

Ex Senator Sargent and Senator Jones of Nevada have arrived.

Offerings of silver bullion to the treasury yesterday were unusually large and prices very high.

There is a report that Secretary Hunt will be tendered the Austrian mission. He expects to remain at the head of the navy department.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Price returned this morning from New York. He says he never intimated an intention to resign.

The president's acceptance of Postmaster General James' resignation is couched in the most complimentary terms and regrets greatly that he should leave the place he filled so well.

Postmaster General Howe to-day entered upon his active duties, and appointed his son Frank chief of the division of mail equipments and detailed him for duty as chief clerk, an office practically vacant.

Charged With Perjury.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Charles A. Byrne, former editor of Truth and the Dramatic News, was arrested on a charge of perjury, the complainant being Joseph Hart, of Truth. On being conducted before Justice Smith, at the Tombs, he was prepared to give bonds for his appearance on examination before Judge Bixby, by whom the warrant was issued. He was then accompanied back to the district attorney's office by the officer, where the necessary documents are to be executed. It is alleged Byrne is wanted in Brooklyn at present on other charges of a grave nature.

From Wednesday's Daily.

CRESTED BUTTE.

The Future Metropolis of the Gunnison.

Its Resources, Scenery, Climate—How to Get There.

Gunnison county, lying west of the continental divide and embracing a territory of 10,400 square miles, combines in an eminent degree the varied resources of our great commonwealth. With mountain ranges seamed with veins of gold, silver and copper; with vast beds of coal—anthracite, bituminous and coking; its hills covered plentifully with fine timber, and with agricultural valleys of a combined area reaching into the hundreds of thousands of acres—it needed only the entrance of labor and capital to begin a wealth-producing career. These have been employed with flattering success; for though the real development of the Gunnison region began scarcely three years ago, and was oppressed by all the barriers with which nature guards her choicest treasures, there were poured into the world's treasury, during the year just past, a round half million of dollars from its gold and silver mines alone. A region with a future so well assured early demanded a chief city, and several towns were duly established laying claim to such distinction. The contest soon narrowed down to a choice between two—Gunnison City and Crested Butte. The site of the former was chosen with the necessities of a future junction point of important lines of railway in view; the founders of the latter built their faith upon the coal fields that even then looked promising, as well as upon the richness of tributary mining camps. The splendid success, now assured, attending the coal development, and the growing importance of the mining regions surrounding it, now seem to warrant the widely entertained belief that Crested Butte is the rising city of the Gunnison.

Crested Butte was founded by Howard F. Smith, the present secretary and treasurer of the town company, who, in the spring of 1879, took there the first saw mill that was operated in the Elk mountains. Long before its location the site was considered by the early prospectors as one that must ultimately be occupied by a city. Combining almost every element of natural beauty, it had, moreover, the advantages of a level and dry soil, with no swampy or low places. Practically level, with only slope enough to insure drainage—about 8 inches in 100 feet—the chosen tract was eminently fitted for the purposes of a town site. The surrounding scenery is strikingly handsome. The town is situated at the head of an open valley, some three miles wide, and commands a view down the valley for six or seven miles and a splendid vision of far-away peaks, of which a score are seen, rugged and variously colored and ranging in altitude from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. Crested Butte mountain, from which the town receives its name, lies directly across the valley, a magnificent mass nearly 13,000 feet in height, rising up in glittering crests of trachyte. Slate River, a tributary of the Gunnison, flows through the town, which is situated at the point where Coal Creek empties into it. The altitude is 8,000 feet, and the climate, at least for eight months of the year, magnificent. Some rough weather may be anticipated in the winter season, and snow generally lies on the ground during a portion of it; but the same bright and warm sunshine that has made the Rocky Mountain region famous as a health resort, here, as elsewhere, may be enjoyed the year around.

To utilize this site so well fitted to receive a large city, a town company was early organized and efficient officers chosen. A plat was made with lots duly numbered, and a considerable amount of money spent in preparations for the future city. In the spring of 1881 the company secured the services of M. L. DeCoursey, the well-known real estate agent of Colorado Springs, who has since performed good service in bringing to public notice the advantages of the rising town.

Meantime, the railroads, attracted by the Gunnison's rapid strides toward development, began to run their lines of survey across the range, and soon two roads were climbing the eastern slopes of Marshall and Alpine passes. The Denver & Rio Grande has distanced its rival, the South Park; and about a month ago the trains were run to Crested Butte and regular traffic commenced. In the nature of things this division of the road must there end, and the radiating branches to adjacent mining camps will but serve as feeders of the main line. Crested Butte thus becomes a railway terminus of great importance and the railway centre of a rich and extended region. By an arrangement consummated by the town company between it, on the one part, and the D. & R. G. railway company and the Colorado Coal and Iron company on the other, these latter corporations are to throw all their influence and support in favor of Crested Butte. The Colorado Coal and Iron company is largely interested in the success of the town, having undertaken to develop the coal fields and to manufacture coke on a large scale. The time table of the D. & R. G. railway (Crested Butte Branch) is appended, in the belief that it will be found useful and instructive.

Northward 1st class	Distances from Denver.	Stations.	Southward 1st class.
7.30 p. m.		dep Denver arr	8.55 a. m.
4.35 p. m.	290.2	dp Gunnison dp	9.50 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	317.7	ar C'd Butte dp	8.00 a. m.

It may be remarked that the journey from Denver to Crested Butte introduces the traveler to some of the grandest scenery on the North American continent. The Royal Gorge, the peak-bordered Arkansas valley, the grandeurs of Marshall pass, where the snowy range is scaled at the height of 10,800 feet, the profound gorges along whose sides the western slope is descended, and the beautiful valleys of the Gunnison enclosed by lofty snow capped ranges, form an aggregate of grandeur scarcely equaled by any other journey of the same length, even over our palace-threading and range-climbing Rocky mountain railways.

To properly forecast the future of Crested Butte we must inquire into the resources of the region tributary to it. In the first place it is situated in the midst of the richest gold, silver, copper and lead bearing district of the Gunnison. Ruby City, Irwin, Gothic, Galena and Schofield are all tributary to it, their natural center. A most all the Gunnison's bullion output last year came from Ruby Camp. The permanency of this whole district is assured. But this is only a part of the story. Surrounding Crested Butte are the most remarkable coal deposits outside of Pennsylvania. There are five separate veins, respectively ten, six, five, four and three feet in thickness, making a total of twenty-eight feet of coal. Three of these veins have already been opened and found to contain good coal. Two of these, the six feet and five feet veins, are coking coal, and the coke made therefrom, in open pits, is much superior in quality and texture to the best product of Pennsylvania ovens. The analysis of coke and coal is as follows:

	Water.	Vol. Matter	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.
Coke.	1.35		92.03	6.62
Coal.	.44	21.17	72.30	6.09

The railroad was extended to these mines in November, 1881, and 100 coking ovens are now well under way by three crews. The mines are prepared for an output of 400 to 500 tons per day, while the coke pits can be extended to meet any demand.

Of even greater importance, if possible, than these deposits, are the splendid anthracite beds, the determination of whose true character was one of the most notable events of the past year. Near Irwin, nine miles west of Crested Butte, a vein of fine anthracite coal, three and four inches in thickness, covers a considerable area of country, and the Colorado Coal and Iron company have opened a drift on a tract of 240 acres. The railroad has not yet been completed to this mine, and hence no regular shipments have as yet been made. The coal is a true anthracite, hard, bright, and forming an excellent fuel, as the subjoined analysis testifies:

Water	3.15
Fixed carbon	93.93
Ash	2.92
	100.

Another extensive anthracite region has recently been discovered directly north of Crested Butte, with two veins, four and six feet respectively, of the same quality as that found at Irwin. The anthracite beds of Crested Butte undoubtedly cover many square miles, and the quality of the coal is believed to be fully equal to the best that Pennsylvania produces. The importance and value of these coal deposits cannot well be overestimated. All attempts to forecast the future of this region would be futile which did not take them into account, as a factor, of almost equal significance with the silver and the gold. Other mining regions have the latter, but are compelled to transport their coke and coal from a distance, and often at a serious cost. A good quality of coal is also found in other parts of the state, but far remote from the royal metals. It is only at this point that nature has brought the two together. It is, in fact, this remarkable proximity of the coal to the precious metals, no less than the extraordinary richness and profusion of the latter, which renders Gunnison county unique in mining history and insures beyond question its future prosperity and greatness.

In addition to these wonderful resources, the region around Crested Butte furnishes fire clay of excellent quality; limestone for smelting purposes; iron ore, brick-making soil and lumber in abundance. It is not surprising, therefore, that the town has grown with great rapidity and property correspondingly advanced. A year ago there were perhaps 200 people in Crested Butte; to-day it claims 1,000. Last spring when Captain DeCoursey first placed its lots on sale they brought from $65 to $80; to-day he is selling the same lots at prices ranging from $200 to $750. At private sale choice lots are already bringing $1,000. Now that the rails have reached the town it confidently expects its boom in the spring and a population of 5,000 by midsummer. Senator Hill has sent an agent there with a view of locating a furnace. The Town company has erected a fine hotel, three stories high, 140 feet long and finely furnished. Two banks are in successful operation, one of which has H. A. W. Tabor at its head. The water supply is perfect and adequate for fire purposes. Churches and schools testify to the intelligence of the population. Crested Butte seems destined to become, in the near future, a city of great importance, justifying alike the faith of its founders and the opinion of most well-informed people.

G. R. B.

D. & R. G. EARNINGS.

A Good Showing for the Closing Month of 1881.

Auditor Murphy yesterday issued an approximate statement of the earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande for the last week of December; also for the entire month. They were as follows:

FREIGHT.

Ordinary	$107,413 42
R'y and construction	4,400.23
Government	115.00
Total freight	$111,928.65

PASSENGER.

Ordinary	$41,344.43
U. S. troops	214 50
Expresses	7,527.50
U. S. mails	1,381.37
Additional mail	19,793.38
Total passenger	$70,251.18
Miscellaneous	700.00
Total	$182,879.83
Earnings same week, 1880	896,226.87

EARNINGS FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER.

FREIGHT.

Ordinary	$389,875.78
R'y and Construction	16,688.89
Government	4,023.65
	$410,588.32

PASSENGER.

Ordinary	$126,084.77
U. S. Troops	1,867.15
Expresses	25,872.05
U. S. Mails	326.43
Additional Mails	72,880.12
Total Passenger	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	6,600.00
Total	[illegible]
Earnings same month, 1880	[illegible]
Miles operated, 1881	1,062
Miles operated, 1880	[illegible]

RUBY CAMP.

The Ruby Chief, Bullion King and Forest Queen All Producing Ore.

From a Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

IRWIN, December 29.

After four or five weeks of almost unbroken, clear and mild weather, snow began the night of the 25th, and continued two and a half days. It began very gently, but towards the last was the most violent storm I have seen in these mountains; in all, probably two and a half feet deep, but it was so drifted the amount could only be guessed at. For two days we have had no mail, and not knowing the condition of the roads, can't say when we shall have.

Not having been around or in town for some time, I cannot give all that is doing at this time. Am told the Forest Queen, Ruby Chief and Bullion King mines are producing considerable quantities of ore. In the Forest Queen a cross cut is being run to reach a vein which is known to be west of the shaft. Owing to the inconvenient and expensive manner of working, little is being done at taking out ore from the Venango but four men at present on this work. Great improvement is seen in appearance of the vein, and in the quantity of the ore as greater depth is reached. In the ore now coming out neither zinc nor galena is to be seen; nothing but ruby silver and sulphurets of iron. The work on the tunnel from the foot of the mountain goes on night and day, and it is expected the vein will be reached in February.

A fatal accident from whisky and pistols happened in a saloon in Ruby a few days ago. Forget the name of the victim. E. C.

CITY COUNCIL.

First Regular Meeting of the New Year.

The city council held its regular monthly meeting in the council chamber last night. Owing to the absence of Mayor France, Mr. Ainsworth Brown acted as chairman pro tem. The aldermen present were Messrs. Walker, Giddings, Wheeler, Wilson and Humbaugh. For the first meeting of the year but little business of importance was transacted.

Alderman Walker reported that the city calaboose had been completed at an expense of seventy-five dollars. This building is considered in every respect suitable for the confinement of city prisoners.

A petition from Mr. E. P. Tenney was presented asking for the approval of the council on General Thomas's addition to the city, also Tenney's subdivision in blocks 223 and 215. This petition was referred to the committee on streets, alleys, etc.

A petition was also received from the Colorado Springs Hose company asking the privilege of the council for the use of water to be utilized as a motor power in the operation of the elevator in the new hotel. This petition was referred to the water committee and City Clerk McGovney.

An animated discussion occurred on the liquor question but nothing definite was done in the matter. The following bills were approved by the city council and allowed:

Dennis Long & Co.	39 50
El Paso county	8 00
G. S. Barnes	43 84
Bacon & Carr	2 15
Salaries	502 00
Rents	60 00
John Pixley	19 80
John Potter	335 97
J. C. Dana	8 00
Matt France	24 50
E. Shelby	19 60
J. J. Marston	21 50
Gas company	5 00
S. E. Sessions	8 00
Temple Forman & Co.	7 25
Brusoe & Walsh	68 30

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Most Important Meeting of the Year.

The regular quarterly meeting of the county commissioners was opened at the court house on Monday night. But little business was transacted at this meeting, with the exception of organizing.

In the absence of Mr. Matt France, Mr. C. R. Husted was elected temporary chairman. But little business of importance was transacted yesterday, with the exception of allowing the many bills which had accumulated since the last meeting in September. The commissioners will be in session for several days, as there is considerable business of importance to come before the meeting. Among other matters the bonds of the newly elected officers have to be examined and approved, as do also the annual accounts of County Clerk Eaton and various other questions. Below we give a list of the bills allowed by the commissioners yesterday:

J. H. Andrews	$150 00
J. C. Woodbury	10 00
Courter & Vaux	7 25
Webster Ballinger	1 35
J. J. Marston	29 55
C. Murphy	95 00
Mrs. Foster	18 90
T. B. Finn	6 50
J. W. Borrow	20 25
John Cochran	30 00
C. C. Holbrook	15 00
E. W. Keuler	80 00
W. Curtis	22 50
J. McCabe	25 00
A. Sutton & Co	9 75
John Courter	5 00
Election expenses,	708 40
District court expenses,	1,500 30
J. E. McIntyre,	465 85
Bacon & Carr,	77 15
Aaron Bailey,	81 00
L. D. Fisher,	34 90
D. J. Skinner,	14 50
GAZETTE Pub. Co.,	30 00
Hopkins, Farrar & Co.,	48 09
P. S. Thomas,	1 50
A. Cree,	2 50
A. Tutt,	3 00
E. J. Eaton,	50 50
J. Roberts,	3 45
Bennett Bros.,	95
E. F. Wheeler,	21 60
Westerfield & Ralstin	11 00
D. J. Martin	14 41
Oscar Hafner	3 25
Everett & Taylor	10 50
Canvassers	7 25
J. A. Weir	25 92
S. H. Westerfield	8 75
Giles Crissey	27 50
G. S. Barnes	15 13
Webster Ballinger	105 00

A broad gauge engine passed over the entire line of the Denver and Rio Grande between Pueblo and Denver on Monday night. Broad [illegible]

It was understood yesterday that Mr. Lang, the young man so seriously injured on Sunday last by being thrown from his horse, is recovering quite rapidly under careful medical treatment.

In a little over three weeks the postoffice will be moved to its new location in the Weir block on South Tejon street. The building will be entirely completed by February 1st, the time agreed upon.

Should the present fine weather continue the walls of the new hotel will tower up in the heavens before spring. A large number of men are now at work, and with the exception of one or two days, work has not been discontinued since commenced.

Mr. James Duff, Esq., manager of the London and Colorado Mortgage and Investment company, was in the city yesterday. He came down for the purpose of looking after the Iron Springs hotel property which is owned by his company.

Manager Welch, of the opera house, informed us that the Lingards, a company well known throughout the country, will play here on January 12th. The Lingards have recently played a week's engagement in Denver to a good paying business, and we have reason to expect that they will be greeted with good houses in Colorado Springs.

Bullion Product for 1881.

The Denver Tribune makes the following estimate of the bullion product for 1881:

County.	Total.
Boulder	$535,482 88
Chaffee	100,000 00
Clear Creek	2,204,980 34
Custer	608,549 87
Dolores	125,000 00
Fremont	14,535 50
Gilpin	2,150,700 00
Grand	10,000 00
Gunnison	535,033 00
Hinsdale	187,375 00
Lake	13,502,029 00
La Plata and San Juan	40,000 00
Ouray	78,000 00
Park	350,000 00
Pitkin	120,000 00
Rio Grande	251,000 00
Saguache	40,000 00
Summit	1,828,000 00
Grand total	$22,680,685 09

In presenting this table of returns for 1881, it is but justice to say that while extraordinary efforts have been made to secure accurate figures, it is not claimed that they are in all cases absolutely reliable. Knowing the anxiety of the public to be advised concerning the yield of the mines for the past year, we give them as received, but it is probable that a revised table will be prepared and published in a few days. From the manner in which the returns have been received, no attempt has been made to separate the metals. Therefore it will be understood that the totals comprise gold, silver, copper and lead. If it is possible to accomplish the separation, it will be done and the results given in a future edition of the Tribune. The returns from Custer and Summit will be a surprise to many who had expected millions from each.

From Thursday's Daily.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Opening of the Winter Term Yesterday.

The winter term of Colorado college began yesterday and will last ten weeks. Eight new students have entered.

The course of lectures which has already been announced will be given Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. For the present the lectures will be by Professor Strieby on chemistry. Later Professors Marden, Sheldon, Loud and Stone will continue the course by lectures on other subjects.

The class in blow-piping in charge of Professor Strieby will go on at once. The work in analytical chemistry began some little time ago.

Mr. Bacon is not yet returned from the east. When last heard from he intended to start back on the 3d inst. It is not known whether the recent death of his father has made necessary any change in his plans. Until Mr. Bacon comes, Mr. Halleck will be in charge of the preparatory department.

There has been some doubt whether Professor Stone's class in geology would continue during this term. That it is to continue has now been determined upon. Professor Stone will have the recitations early in the day so as to carry on as rapidly as he may the field work which he is now doing.

Among the new classes will be two in astronomy, one using Lockyer's book and the other the more advanced work of Newcomb and Holden.

These classes fall of course to Professor Loud. Another new study will be The Evidences of Christianity Contrary to a Former Infidelism.

Mr. Owen is back at school again, and takes his old place as janitor.

Mr. Schoolfield, a new student from Silver Cliff, is the last addition to our boarding club.

We are sorry to lose Miss Ellen Gateley from college. I understand, however, that her absence may be only for a term.

The boarding club has elected new officers: Mr. T. L. Fisher, president; Mr. J. C. Dennis, secretary and treasurer.

The Occidental club will meet Friday evening, when the new officers will begin their duties. The question to be debated, under the lead of Mr. Hooke and Miss Neal, is whether man is intellectually superior to woman.

The Phi Delta Pi society will also meet on Friday evening.

The meeting of the College Union, which was to be held next Saturday evening, has been postponed a week on account of a conflict with an outside society, to which some of the students belong—the Young People's Missionary society.

The faculty met yesterday to assign work to the various students.

Mr. E. L. Minter, formerly of our college, but now attending the new military school at Cañon City, made a short visit to Colorado Springs during vacation. Another of our former students, Mr. James Locke, is attending the military school.

Mr. T. L. Fisher and Mr. Frank Cotten are back from their holiday visits.

The college wings still grow slowly, it seems, to one not versed in stone laying.

Some of our people were members of a very pleasant picnic party last Monday.

Students are not fond of work on the first day of the term.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN COLORADO.

Report of the Special Commissioner.

Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture.

SIR: In accordance with your verbal request, we herewith submit to you, in advance of our final report upon the general subject of locating artesian wells upon the arid plains of the west, a brief report upon the experimental well which is now being bored near Fort Lyon, Col., under the auspices of the agricultural department.

At the time of our visit there, September 5, of the present year, the boring had reached a depth of 658 feet, and the work was still in progress. No water was flowing from the bottom of the boring then, but the superintendent in charge of the work reported to us a constant flow of water at the surface, and as coming from a point in the boring 430 feet beneath, at the rate of three gallons per hour. This amount is too small to be regarded as of any practical importance, and the boring may, therefore, be regarded as thus far an unsuccessful one.

After a somewhat careful investigation of the geology of the vicinity, we reached the conclusion that even if the boring were to be continued until the granitic or unstratified rocks are reached (which would probably be within less than 1,000 feet beneath the lowest point which the drill had reached at the time of our visit), it is very probable that a plentiful supply of water will not be obtained there. Our reasons for this opinion are explained in the following remarks.

In our final report we shall discuss the dips of the strata within the region which we examined during the past summer, together with their lithological characteristics, as those questions are found to bear upon the probabilities or otherwise of obtaining water by means of Artesian borings. Anticipating briefly a portion of this discussion, we may remark, that while pursuing our investigations in the valley of Arkansas river, in which valley the boring in question has been located, we ascertained to our satisfaction that from a short distance east of the town of Pueblo to the eastern boundary of Colorado that river runs upon a gentle anticlinal axis; that is, while the surface of the region adjacent to the river valley slopes towards the river upon both sides, the strata which underlie the surface dip away from the river both northward and southward. There is also a general eastward dip of the same strata, which we ascertained to coincide almost exactly with the slope of the stream, which slope is estimated at some six or eight feet to the mile, but the dip of the strata is not quite so uniform as the slope of the stream; that is, there are very gentle and broad undulations of the strata, which bring, for example certain readily recognizable layers a little above the level of the stream at some places, and at others passing them a little beneath it.

Now, we find that the boring near Fort Lyon has been located upon one of those gentle rises of the strata, which has brought to view in the banks of the river there the certain layers referred to, which in their extension, are beneath the level of the river above that locality, and which also pass beneath the level of the river a few miles below it. According to these determinations, there is a slight dip of the strata in all directions away from the neighborhood in which the boring is located, or which dips the whole series of stratified rocks, the deeper as well as those which are visible, which underlie that locality, doubtless partake.

Applying the well known theory of artesian wells to the condition of the strata in the neighborhood of Fort Lyon, as we have explained it, an unfavorable result may be reasonably expected from the boring now being prosecuted there.

If that region were a humid instead of an arid one, and the earth there was saturated with water, as it is in humid regions, it is believed that the unfavorable dips of the strata which have been referred to are so slight that a fair supply of water might possibly rise to the surface in the boring near Fort Lyons by means of the general favorable dip to the eastward, which all the strata have been shown to have in the region of the Arkansas valley. But it is believed that in so dry a region borings are likely to prove really successful only in the most favorable localities as to dip and character of strata.

We ascertained that the boring near Fort Lyon had been begun upon the Colorado or middle group of Cretaceous strata near its base, the valley there being excavated out of the upper portion. The drill had passed through the remainder of this group; then through the Dakota or lower group of the Cretaceous series; then through the Jurassic series, and into the Triassic.

In consequence of the destruction or disarrangement of a large portion of the core which had been brought out of the boring by means of the diamond drill before our arrival, we were not able to study fully the fine section of strata which had been pierced by the drill which that core would have presented if it had been carefully preserved.

By examinations of the portions of the core that had been preserved in connection with the statements furnished us by the superintendent in charge of the work, we assigned to each group of strata that had been pierced by the drill the thickness expressed by the following figures:

		Feet
1.	Colorado group, Cretaceous	100
2.	Dakota group, Cretaceous	300
3.	Jurassic	250
4.	Triassic	28

The drill had passed into the Triassic group of strata only about 28 feet, and it is known that much more of the group yet remains to be pierced. The foregoing measurements indicate that the several groups of strata, which have been passed through by the drill, are considerably thinner than they are where they are upturned against the base of the Rocky Mountains, about 106 miles to the eastward. This fact indicates that all the groups of strata beneath that portion of the great plains will be found to grow thinner to the eastward from the mountains; and that therefore the whole series of stratified rocks which exist there may be pierced by boring a considerable distance out upon the plains at a much less depth than they would be nearer the mountains where the aggregate thickness of those strata, as seen, where they are upturned against the mountains, is very great.

We infer from this also that the Triassic group in which the drill is now working in the boring, near Fort Lyon, is there probably not more than 1,000 feet thick, and that it may be considerably less.

At the base of the mountains the Triassic strata rest directly upon the granite or non-stratified rocks, and they probably do the same beneath Fort Lyon. If so, the base of the Triassic and of the whole series of stratified rocks which exist there will be reached by not exceeding 1,000 feet more of boring. We also think it is barely possible that water may rise to the surface in that boring, when the base of all the stratified rocks there is reached by the drill, but, as before explained, we believe such a result to be very doubtful.

We are clearly of the opinion that in any case it will be useless to continue the boring into the non-stratified rocks.

Since you have expressed a wish that we should be explicit in the expression of our views upon this subject, we may add that believing the conditions of the strata which underlie the surface in the vicinity of Fort Lyon to be unfavorable to success in obtaining a satisfactory flow of water from the boring now in progress there, a permanent discontinuance of the work at any time would be justifiable.

As geologists, however, we would much prefer to have the work continued and the core of the drill carefully preserved until the non-stratified rocks are reached. We also beg to improve this and every opportunity to recommend the use of the core-drill in all future borings that may be made under your direction, because the preserved core of such borings will give us a knowledge of the geological structure beneath the surface of the great plains that can be obtained in no other way.

We have constantly declined any communication or correspondence with any and all persons interested in well-boring machinery of any kind, and we make the above recommendation wholly in the interests of geological science.

C. A. WHITE,
SAMUEL AUGHEY,
Commissioners.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1881.

From Tuesday's Daily.

In the future the Young Men's Christian Association will occupy the rooms in the National hotel building, recently vacated by Mrs. Chappe. The association is now in a very prosperous condition, and the new rooms will be comfortably furnished and otherwise made attractive for resident and non-resident members.

A very pleasant party was given at Manitou park on Friday night by Mr. Horace Thornton and Mr. Johns. About thirty couples were present and a very pleasant evening was indulged in. We understand that the music was furnished by a Colorado Springs orchestra and it gave general satisfaction.

Jerry Dunn hired a horse from Wilbur & Newton on Sunday and afterward loaned him to a man by the name of Boyce to ride. Boyce was riding him rather violently when the horse stepped into a hole and fell and broke his neck. The man sustained no serious injuries. Messrs. Wilbur & Newton valued the horse at $150.

A very interesting mid-winter game of ball was played yesterday afternoon on the Weber street ground between two nines composed of the members of the Denver & Rio Grande club. Rockwell pitched and Traffley caught for one side, and Kent and Donnelly for the other. As usual "Rock" and Traffley did good work, and the score was 15 to 2 in their favor.

Mr. William Traffley has made arrangements for costumes enough to furnish all wishing to attend the masquerade ball to be held at Court House Hall on Monday night, January 16. Orders for these costumes should be left at Traffley's cigar store on Huerfano street adjoining the Republic office. This will probably be the only masquerade of the season, and a very enjoyable time is in store for those who attend. Tickets for sale at Howbert's, Jefferay's, Republic and GAZETTE offices.

Mr. J. T. Lang, a clerk in the employ of Howbert Bros., met with a serious accident at Manitou on Sunday afternoon, by being thrown from his horse. The accident was caused by the horse slipping on some ice at the junction of the Ute pass and the Iron Spring roads. He was thrown quite violently to the ground and badly injured about the head and face. Luckily in the fall Mr. Lang disentangled himself from the horse, and thus saved himself from being dragged by the animal. Mr. Lang was removed to the Cliff House and medical assistance summoned. He is now being well cared for and will survive his injuries.

Sunday afternoon about four o'clock a team attached to a light spring wagon became frightened at the train on the road just west of the Huerfano street bridge. They shied and turned the buggy over, depositing the occupants upon the ground. The frightened team then continued its wild flight in the direction of the city, crossing the railroad safely, but when on the hill a short distance east of the tracks they turned abruptly to the left and plunged over the embankment near the new hotel, badly demolishing the buggy. The team was soon after caught and taken to Hundley & Lowe's stable. From what we can learn none of the occupants of the buggy were injured, but the horses were somewhat bruised.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

HACKMETACK, a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. F. E. Robinson, agent.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. F. E. Robinson, agent.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 8 tf

DO Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

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COLORADO COLLEGE

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Is prepared to do all assays in the best manner and on short notice.

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Office at Howbert's book store, where terms can be had on application.

Continued from second page.

ern part of the town is to become the finest residence portion of Colorado Springs.

At present Mr. Tenney is in the east in the interest of the institution, where he will remain some time. During his absence the college is in charge of Professor Marden as acting president.

It is worthy of note that Colorado college is the first institution in the state to provide labor for students of either sex. Any young man or young woman in the state who has pluck enough can here obtain an education.

The following is a list of the officers and faculty of the college:

E. P. Tenney, president.

J. F. Humphrey, vice president.

Frank O. Wood, secretary,

William S. Jackson, treasurer.

James B. Severy, financial secretary.

FACULTY.

President E. P. Tenney, natural theology and evidences of Christianity.

Winthrop D. Sheldon, Latin, Greek, German and Anglo-Saxon.

Frank H. Loud, mathematics, astronomy and physics.

Emma Bump, French and English language, and literature.

William Strieby, metallurgy and chemistry.

George N. Marden, history, politics, science, metaphysics and Spanish.

George L. Stone, geology and zoology.

Alfred T. Bacon, preparatory studies.

AMUSEMENTS.

Since the opening of our new opera house on the 18th of April the Colorado Springs people have been provided with a better class of amusements than ever before. In that time fifty-seven performances have been given in the opera house, and every effort possible has been made on the part of the management in the selection of such entertainments as would please the people. Below we give a complete list of entertainments given since April 18:

April 18-23. Maude Granger's engagement.
April 25-26. Kate Claxton.
May 19-21. Robert McWade.
May 29. Evangelica Meeting.
May 30-31. Soldene Company.
June 2-4. Charlotte Thompson.
June 10-11. W. E. Sheridan.
June 17-18. Big Four Minstrels.
June 22-23. Rentz Potter.
June 28-29. Pirates of Penzance.
July 30. Laura Dainty.
August 9-10. Haze Kirke.
August 11. Phillip Phillips.
August 14. Anna Eva Fay.
August 20. Widow Bedott.
September 12-14. Nellie Boyd.
September 20. W. C. T. U.
October 8. Episcopal church entertainment.
October 21-22. Fannie Louise Buckingham.
November 9. Joseffy.
November 18-19. Uncle Isaac company.
November 21-22. Rosenwinkle company.
December 5-6. Wallace Sisters.
December 15. Uncle Tom's Cabin Co.
December 19. A Vin Los in.
December 26. Salsbury's Troubadours.

EL PASO COUNTY.

Brief Review of Its Principal Industries.

Stock, Lumber and Agricultural Statistics.

LUMBER.

The lumber product is one of the most valuable in this county. It has been difficult to learn the products of the different mills, but the following estimates are considered fairly conservative:

	Feet.
Stout's mill,	1,000,000
Woodland Lumber company,	3,000,000
Agnew's mill,	1,000,000
Fisher's mill,	6,000,000
Weir's mill,	2,500,000
Stewart's mill,	3,000,000
Wilbur's mill,	750,000
Total,	17,250,000

This lumber at a reasonable valuation is worth $20 a thousand, making the total value of this product $345,000. The mill owned by L. D. Fisher & Co., Manitou Park, has produced a third of this product. It is perhaps the best equipped mill in the state, having the latest modern improvements.

COAL.

Among the products of the county which deserve mention is that of coal. Captain Anderson has been developing the mines recently owned by Mr. Matt France. He is now down 1,000 feet and finds the coal improves with the increased depth. He has shipped considerable coal to the city already.

The Wilson Brothers are also shipping coal from the Wilson mine, where there is a seven foot vein which has been worked since 1874. From this mine 190 tons were shipped in November, and 180 in December, making a total of 370 tons during the past two months. This coal is improving in quality. It does not burn as well as the Cañon coal, but does well mixed with it. This coal is in the same strata with the Anderson mine. About 600 tons have been shipped from this mine this year.

AGRICULTURE.

One of the most valuable of our crops is that of hay. It is difficult to give any accurate statistics of the product, as very little is brought into the market. The stock men are now all putting up hay wherever they have any meadow land. They now see the good policy of liberally feeding their stock when the winter is severe, instead of letting the stock find feed or die. Probably more attention is paid to getting the largest possible product of hay than to any other product. It pays well to feed beef cattle with hay at $15 a ton. Estimates have been made that the hay product is 6,000 tons. Our data from the Four Mile precinct gives 435 tons. This hay is worth on the ranches, exclusive of cost of harvesting, about $15 a ton.

The census of 1880 gave our wheat crop at 11,384 bushels raised on 675 acres. The crop this year was about 12,500 bushels. The census of 1880 gave our barley crop at 564 bushels which is about the product for 1881. The same census gives the oat crop at 29,621 bushels. This year it probably exceeds 30,000 bushels. The yield is about 30 bushels to the acre. Our crop of corn was about 17,000 bushels, and rye 4,000 bushels.

The potato crop in the western part of the county and on the divide is an important one. The yield in the county was at least 2,000,000 pounds.

There has been a good deal of attention paid to the cultivation of strawberries and other small fruits, and the value of the product for 1881 must be considerable. But we have no reliable data to give any estimate of its value.

Vegetable gardening is now getting to be quite a business and is found exceedingly profitable. Good prices are readily obtained for all fresh vegetables.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep in the county is less than for two or three years previous. The assessment gives 89,600, valued at $179,910. This is much less than the real number which will not fall short of 125,000. The reasons of this reduction in number are because many herds have been taken to Kansas, others to Bent and Elbert counties, and most of the sheep owners are keeping their herds free of old or poor sheep. The wool clip for 1881 is estimated at 500,000 pounds, which brought about 21 cents a pound, making the value of this product $105,000.

Within three years there has been quite a change in the manner of running sheep. The terrible storm of April, 1878, the severe winters of 1878-79 and 1880-81 have taught them that it pays to have proper snow fences, sheds, corrals and plenty of hay and grain for feed. Most of our sheep men are now prepared for bad weather and will not suffer much when it comes. There are not likely to be any more severe losses. The sheep this winter are in an excellent condition, and can easily stand the severe spring weather. The feed is good. There is every prospect of a large clip and large percentage of increase.

CATTLE.

The assessment shows there are 20,590 cattle in the county, valued at $230,000. But this is an under-estimate, as the assessment is taken while the cattle are scattered. The cattle men are not sure of rounding up near all the cattle and give themselves the benefit of the doubt. There are not less than 25,000 cattle in the county, which will probably average $16 a head in value, or $400,000 for all. The loss last year was heavy where there was much snow and no hay was fed. In many instances it was 33⅓ per cent. The average loss was about 15 per cent. Of course the increase was not so large as usual. The cattle are now in a fine condition and are likely to go through the winter with a loss of not over 5 per cent. The sales of cattle for beef are estimated at not less than $100,000.

There is one feature of the cattle business that deserves special mention, and that is the introduction of blooded stock. Mr. Elwell is introducing the Hereford on his cattle ranch in Antelope Park. It is thought that this will produce larger and better beef cattle. He is now rapidly grading his stock up.

Messrs. Strettell and Wilcox have also some fine Swiss and Jersey stock on the Broadmoor ranch. The Jersey stock is especially valuable. One bull is worth $500. The advantage to the county in the introduction of this stock can scarcely be overestimated. It will soon be seen in a better grade of stock all over the county. It will also greatly improve our dairy products.

QUARRIES.

Concerning our quarries the Denver Republican in its New Year's number gives the following facts: "The county has the best building rock in the state. These quarries are situated near Manitou and Colorado City, and are not to exceed one mile in distance from the Denver & Rio Grande railway. The rock is white and pink magnesia sandstone, readily quarried and easily dressed and, without doubt, there is no better in the state.

"The gray lime and white stone make a lime that finishes as white as plaster of Paris. Of this 15,000 bushels have been burned, worth thirty cents per bushel at the kiln. Four thousand bushels of brown lime was burned, selling for thirty cents per bushel. The latter is of the very best quality, being ninety-five per cent lime. The lime product amounts to $20,700. Near Colorado City there is also an extensive bed of gypsum of first class quality.

"A good article of clay, for building brick, abounds in this county."

Necrology of 1881.

JANUARY.

1. In Paris, France, Louis Auguste Blanqui, the noted communist, aged 75 years.

4. In Wilmington, North Carolina, Right Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of North Carolina, aged 73 years.

21. In London, E. A. Sothern, actor, aged 54 years.

22. At Brussels, Eugene Joseph Verboeckhoven, artist, in his 82d year.

FEBRUARY.

2. In New York, Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, rector of Calvary church, aged 61 years.

5. In London, Thomas Carlyle, aged 85 years.

13. At Hot Springs, Arkansas, Hon. Fernando Wood, member of congress from New York, in his 69th year.

24. At Washington, Hon. Matthew A. Carpenter, senator from Wisconsin, aged 56 years.

MARCH.

2. News in London of the death of M. Edouard Drouyn de Lhuys, the French statesman and diplomatist, aged 75 years.

9. In Copenhagen, Denmark, Queen Caroline, widow of King Christian VIII, aged 85 years.

13. At St. Petersburg, Alexander II, emperor of Russia, aged 63 years.

15. At Presidio, California, Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, U. S. A., author of "Infantry Tactics," in his 42d year.

26. In New York city, William Beach Lawrence, jurist and writer upon international law, in his 81st year.

27. In Paris, Oscar Thomas Gilbert Motier de Lafayette, senator of France and grandson of General Lafayette, aged 65 years.

28. In New York, the Earl of Caithness, aged 60 years.

APRIL.

8. At Versailles, France, Prince Pierre Napoleon, third son of Lucien Bonaparte, in his 66th year.

14. At Brixton, England, Rev. W. Morley Punshon, D. D., aged 57 years.

19. In London, Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, aged 76 years. In Pekin, one of the empresses regent, known as the Eastern Empress.

24. In Boston, James T. Fields, publisher, author and lecturer, aged 63 years.

26. In Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Alexander Hamilton Vinton, Episcopal clergyman and professor, aged 74 years. In Boston, John Gorham Palfrey, historian and statesman, aged 85 years.

27. In Paris, Emile de Girardin, journalist, in his 75th year. At Graetz, Louis Von Benedek, Austrian general, aged 77 years.

MAY.

17. At Vienna, Franz von Dingelstedt, the German poet, aged 67 years.

19. At Nice, Count von Arnim, the Prussian diplomatist, aged 57 years.

21. At Woodburn, Pennsylvania, Colonel Thomas A. Scott, aged 56 years. In New York, Professor Alexander J. B. Schem, aged 55 years.

22. In Paris, M. Proper, Duvergier de Hauranne, author and member of the French academy, aged 83 years.

JUNE.

2. At Albany, New York, Alfred B. Street, poet, aged 70 years. In Paris, Maximilien Paul Emile Littre, publicist and philologist, aged 80 years.

26. In New York city, Henry Stanberry, ex-attorney-general of the United States, aged 78 years.

27. In Paris, Jules Armand Stanislas Dufaure, life senator and member of the academy, aged 83 years. In London, Charles Wyndham Stanhope, earl of Harrington, aged 72 years.

JULY.

7. Announcement in London of the death of Rev. Dr. John Cumming, minister of the Scotch church, aged 72 years.

13. At Clifton, Staten Island, New York, John A. Appleton, of D. Appleton & Company, aged 64 years.

18. In London, Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D. D., LL. D., the Dean of Westminster, aged 66 years.

25. At Cornish, Maine, Associate Justice Nathan Clifford, of the supreme court of the United States, aged 78 years.

27. In San Francisco, Hon. John J. Bagley, ex-governor of Michigan, aged 49 years.

30. Announcement in London of the death of George Borrow, author of "The Bible in Spain," and well known for his association with gypsies in Spain and elsewhere, aged 78 years.

AUGUST.

3. At Buffalo, New York, Hon. William G. Fargo, president of the American Express Company, aged 63 years.—At Salem, Oregon, Bishop Erastus Otis Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal church, in his 61st year.

5. Announcement in London of the death of Theodore Bergk, German linguist and professor, and critic and historian of Greek literature, in his 70th year.

7. In Philadelphia, General Robert Patterson, aged 89 years.

22. At Lexington, Kentucky, General Leslie Coombs, in his 88th year.

28. At Fire Island, New York, Hon. Samuel Bulkley Ruggles, aged 81 years.

SEPTEMBER.

2. At Plymouth, Pennsylvania, Hon. Hendrick Bradley Wright, ex-member of congress, aged 73 years.

3. In New York city, Lorenzo Delmonico, aged 68 years.

8. At Lynn, North Carolina, Sidney Lanier, aged 39 years.

13. At Providence, Rhode Island, General Ambrose E. Burnside, senator from Rhode Island, in his 58th year. In Boston, Captain R. K. Breese, U. S. N., in his 58th year.

15. In Baltimore, Madame Susan M. Bonaparte, widow of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, aged 69 years.

19. At Elberon, New Jersey, James A. Garfield, aged 50 years.

OCTOBER.

4. In New York, Fletcher Harper, in his 84th year.

12. In New York, Dr. J. G. Holland, author and editor, in his 63d year.

13. In Aurora, New York, Hon. E. B. Morgan, in his 76th year.

16. In New Orleans, Louis Alfred Wiltz, governor of Louisiana, in his 39th year.

25. In Paris, Baron James de Rothschild, grandson of the late baron of the same name, aged 32 years.

NOVEMBER.

18. In New York city, George Law aged 75 years.

DECEMBER.

2. Cardinal Baromeo, of New Orleans.

5. General Judson Kilpatrick, minister to Chili, in the 46th year of his age.

9. At Philadelphia, Colonel John W. Forney, journalist, aged 64 years.

10. In Cumminsville, Ohio, General H. B. Banning, ex-member of congress.

17. At New York, ex-Judge Henry E. Davis, of New York. In New York, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, in his 50th year.

19. At New York, Siro Delmonico, in his 58th year.

24. In New Haven, Connecticut, Dr. Leonard Bacon, in the 80th year of his age.

30. James O'Brien, second justice of the court of the queen's bench.

Accidents on the Water.

January 3. Dispatch to Lloyds from Lisbon announcing that the English steamer Hare Dacan into the Spanish steamer Leon, twelve miles from Cape Roca. Nine English men and fourteen Spaniards were landed at Lisbon. Nothing is known of the fate of the rest.

January 5. News reached London of the loss of the British steamer Farnley off the Denmark coast. All hands supposed to have been lost.

January 15. British ship Lenore run into and sunk off Hartlepool. Nine persons, including the captain, drowned.

January 26. Report reached London of the loss of a Singapore trading steamer. Twenty dead bodies recovered, and many others carried away by the current.

January 31. Twelve fishing smacks wrecked at Sables d'Olonne, Bay of Biscay. Forty-six men drowned.

February 4. German ship Bremen wrecked near Lerwick, Shetland Islands. Thirteen of the crew drowned.

February 6. Steamship Bohemian wrecked in Dunlough Bay, on the Irish coast. Thirty-five lives lost.

March 4. Italian bark Ajace wrecked on Rockaway shoals. Fourteen sailors lost.

March 7. News of the loss of nine vessels and one hundred lives off the Aberdeenshire coast in a storm.

April 23. Ferry boat upset in the Dniester river. Sixty-three persons drowned.

April 26. British war-sloop Doterel blown up in the strait of Magellan. One hundred and fifty-three lives lost.

April 28. Twelve persons drowned by the capsizing of a ferry-boat in the Fox river, Illinois.

April 30. News of the loss of the British steamer Tararua, of Melbourne, on the reefs off Otago, New Zealand. Eighty persons drowned.

May 24. Excursion steamer Victoria, collapsed near London, Ontario, Canada. Over two hundred lives lost.

June 1. Schooner Carrie S. Dagle, from Gloucester, Massachusetts, March 15, given up for lost, with a crew of twelve men.

June 28. Steamer Phaeton's boilers exploded on the Ohio river. Five persons killed and several injured.

August 3. Union mail steamer Teuton wrecked near Quoin Point, on the South African coast. Estimated loss of lives, 236.

September 11. Steamer Columbia foundered off Frankfort, Michigan. Fifteen persons drowned.

September 27. Ship Alice Buck wrecked on Dorian's Rocks, California. Ten lives lost.

October 20. Steamer Clara Macleaf foundered off the Welsh coast. Between twenty and thirty persons drowned.

October 27. Steamer Jennie Gilchrist sunk at Rock Island, Illinois. More than a dozen lives lost.

October 29. News of loss of British steamer Calliope. Only one person saved.

November 4. Steamer War Eagle sunk at Keokuk, Iowa. Several persons drowned.

November 12. Schooner Carlingford and steam barge Brunswick collided at Port Colborne. Four men lost.

November 12. Skiff ferry boat swamped on the Hudson. Seven passengers drowned and others injured.

November 16. Explosion on board the Solway, running between Bristol and Glasgow. Eleven lives lost.

December 16. A boat containing fourteen persons wrecked between Galway and Arran Island, and all on board lost.

Fires.

January 4. Ten women and children burned to death in a New York tenement house.

January 7. Thirteen persons burned to death in the Strafford county (New Hampshire) poor-house.

February 27. Fifteen children burned to death in the Catholic Orphanage, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

March 23. Italian opera house at Nice burned. One hundred lives lost.

June 9. In Quebec, destroying 800 houses, and causing a loss of $1,500,000.

June 27. Swiss village in Valois, consisting of three hundred houses, entirely destroyed.

September 4. Forest fires began in Eastern Michigan, spreading over large portions of Huron, Sanilac and Tuscola counties. Three hundred persons burned to death, and many villages and much property destroyed.

October 12. Landenberger's mill, Philadelphia, burned. Eleven persons killed.

October 13. Kokomo, Colorado, burned. Loss estimated at $500,000.

December 8. Burning of the Ring theatre, in Vienna, Austria. Over seven hundred lives lost.

December 10. Boarding house burned at Rock Cut, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Sixteen persons killed and many injured.

Railroad Accidents.

April 23. Near Ozier, New Mexico. Eight persons killed and several injured.

May 30. On the Pennsylvania road at Bear Swamp, near Trenton, New Jersey. Several killed.

June 24. More than two hundred persons, most of them soldiers, killed by the falling of a railroad train into the river San Antonio, near Mapapa, Mexico.

September 5. A collision at Charenton, France. Nineteen persons killed and twenty-five wounded.

October 1. Collision on the Great Western road. Six persons killed and more than twenty injured.

October 19. Fifteen persons injured on Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Miscellaneous.

January [illegible]. News of snow-slides in the Wahsatch Mountains, Utah. Eleven persons killed.

January 19. Terrific gale and snow storms in Great Britain. Several vessels wrecked on the coasts and many lives lost.

February 7. Colliery explosion near Cheadle, Staffordshire, England. Seventeen men lost.

February 19. The village of Brevieres, in the Department of Savoy, completely destroyed by avalanches. Fifteen persons killed.

March 4. Coal mine explosion near Evanston, Wyoming. Thirty-five men killed.

March 5. News of an earthquake on the Mediterranean island of Ischia. Half the town of Casamicciola destroyed and one hundred and twenty-six of the inhabitants killed.

April 3. Earthquake in the island of Scio, Grecian Archipelago. Forty-five villages destroyed, 7,000 persons killed, 10,000 injured, and 30,000 rendered homeless.

May 24. Explosion at St. Joseph, Missouri. Several killed.

June 1. Boiler explosion, Kensington, Philadelphia. Several killed and wounded.

June 12. Violent storms in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Missouri, destroying many lives and much property.

July 16. New Ulm, Minnesota, completely wrecked by a cyclone. Thirty persons killed or wounded, and more than one hundred houses demolished.

August 1. News received from Mexico of a terrific powder explosion at Mazatlan. Many persons killed, and houses destroyed.

August 14. Several tiers of seats collapsed during a bull-fight at Marseilles. Twenty-seven of the spectators killed and three hundred and six injured.

August 27. Hurricane on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina. Many lives lost and much property destroyed.

September 6. Eleven men killed by powder explosion at Marquette, Michigan.

September 11. Land-slide near Elms, Switzerland. Two hundred and forty persons killed (including forty rescuers), and thirty houses destroyed.

September 30. News of an earthquake at Changeri, Asiatic Turkey. Eleven persons killed, and the Grand Mosque and many dwellings injured.

October 3. Terrible gales in Nebraska, Wisconsin and Ohio.

October 14. Storm in the British Islands. Eighty-five vessels wrecked and many lives and much property destroyed.

October 25. Boiler explosion at Dayton, Ohio. Several lives lost.

November 9. News of a typhoon in Western Tonquin, China. Two hundred churches, thirty-four parsonages and colleges and two thousand houses destroyed. Two tenement houses in New York collapse. Eight of the inmates killed.

November 18. Explosion of gas in a sulphur mine at Gessolungo, Italy. Forty persons killed and forty-one injured.

December 2[illegible]. Boiler explosions at Jacksonville, Texas, and [illegible], Kentucky. Several killed.

MANITOU.

General Prosperity of the City—Advance in Real Estate.

The Most Successful Hotel Season Ever Known.

It can truthfully be said that the year 1881 has been the most successful one in the history of Manitou. In years past some of the seasons have been comparatively dull. The patronage at the hotels during the summer and fall of 1881 was exceptionally large, and at no time during previous years were the hotels so crowded. From the first of July until the first of October the Manitou, Cliff, Beebee and Barker hotels and numerous other boarding houses were kept open and liberally patronized. In fact there were times, especially during the months of July and August, that guests were unable to procure accommodations at either the hotels or boarding houses. An idea of the increase of the hotel business may be formed from the fact that the Beebee and Manitou houses did a business of $38,000 in 1880 and $65,000 in 1881. These two hotels had an average of 250 guests a day during July and August.

Not only was the hotel patronage large, but every available cottage was leased and released as fast as vacated. It is estimated by those capable of judging that during the heated term, Manitou accommodated from 1,000 to 1,200 people daily. A gentleman who has been, for several years, familiar with the summer visitors says that a feature of this season's travel that ought not to be overlooked was that the class of visitors was much better than at any previous year. More people came from the far east, while the southern states were more generally represented. The gentleman referred to urged the necessity of having this charming resort of the Rocky mountains better advertised, especially to the people of the southern states. Thousands of people leave the southern states during the summer of each year for the mountains, and water resorts of the north, and there is no reason why Manitou, with her acknowledged attractions, should not at least command a fair share of this travel.

Several of the gentlemen most interested in the welfare of Manitou were interviewed as to the status of its business interests for the past year.

Mr. C. W. Barker said that he was well satisfied with the progress that had been made in Manitou during the year 1881. Probably there have never been as many buildings erected or as much money expended in improvements as during the year 1880. Notwithstanding these facts real estate has advanced 25 per cent. In some instances properties have been disposed of at nearer a 50 per cent. increase than 25. As many of the larger property owners demand this increase over last year's prices, it can be justly and fairly said that the year 1881 has been a satisfactory one to our real estate owners. Other business men in Manitou expressed the same opinions.

The discovery of the "Cave of the Winds" in Williams's Cañon can be looked upon as a valuable addition to Manitou's already numerous attractions. This cave was opened to the public early in the summer by Messrs. Rinehart & Snyder, since which time it has been visited by thousands of people, and we understand that the proprietors realized over and above all expenses about $3,000.

There has been a perceptible increase in both the passenger and freight business of the Colorado Springs and Manitou railroad over that of last year. On an average ten car loads of freight per day has been billed from this station. This freight consisted principally of lumber and stone, the former coming from the mills at Manitou Park and the latter from the Manitou quarries.

Below we give a list of the buildings erected in Manitou during the year, together with their estimated valuation. This list does not include a row of cottages called the Manitou encampment, to cost $7,000, now in course erection by A. C. Jones, on Ruxton avenue, near the Iron springs.

A row of cottages on Pawnee avenue, built by L. Smith, cost,	$3,400
Two-story cottage, 8 rooms, Pawnee avenue, built by Fred. Wright, cost,	1200
New house, 15 rooms. Pawnee avenue, built by H A Rogers, cost,	3,500
A new cellar house, built by town board, cost,	350
Two-story stone house on hill opposite Beebee house, 12 rooms, built by E W Green, Manitou avenue, cost,	5,000
Two-story stone house opposite Beebee house, 11 rooms, built by R Richens, Manitou avenue, cost,	11,000
An addition of 2 feet front to Dr. Davis' drug store, built by Dr. I Davis, Manitou avenue,	
Addition of 25 rooms to Barker house, built by C W Barker, Manitou avenue, cost,	4,200
Six-room cottage, built by C A Raymond, Cañon avenue, cost,	1,000
Six-room cottage, built by A W Baily, Cañon avenue, cost,	1,200
Two-story house, 8 rooms, built by T G Bell, Manitou avenue, cost,	1,500
One two-story house, the present "Norris house," built by M A Leddy, Manitou avenue, cost,	4,000
Two 2-story buildings, store rooms on first floor, built by Jerome & Leddy, cost	8,000
Double cottage, 8 rooms, opposite Grace Greenwood's cottage, built by Mrs M J Manning, Manitou avenue, cost	2,000
Cottage, 7 rooms, opposite Grace Greenwood's cottage, built by M A Leddy, Manitou avenue, cost	2,[illegible]
New rustic cottage, 7 rooms, on Beebee House lot, built by Manitou Mansion Co., cost	1,800
Two cottages, 8 rooms each, on the avenue, built by E M Lawes, cost	2,900
Two-story house, the avenue, built by W L Dock, cost	[illegible]
Dr. Bell's private residence, an addition of 10 rooms with new porter lodge, play house, etc.	
Manitou depot, stone structure, cost	7,500

The total improvements exclusive of that on Dr. Bell's house and the addition to Dr. Davis' drug store amount to $61,550.00.

From Sunday's Daily.

The winter is unusually severe in South Park about Fairplay. The snow is now a foot deep.

Nearly all of the teachers who have been in attendance at the teachers' institute left for their homes yesterday.

Messrs. Hill & Nelson, editors and proprietors of the Saguache Advance, were in the city yesterday and favored the GAZETTE office with a call.

Mr. J. B. Cassidy seems to find ready sale for the celebrated Elaine oil, of which he is the Colorado Springs agent. In the past two weeks Mr. Cassidy reports that he has sold over 300 gallons.

The choir of the Grace Episcopal church has reorganized and it is now composed of Mr. E. P. Stevens, tenor; Mrs. Eldridge, soprano, Miss Marston, alto; Mr. B. Stout, basso; Miss Barker, organist.

Mr. Fred. Langran, one of the members of the Denver & Rio Grande surveying corps at work in Black Cañon, who has been spending the past two weeks with friends in this city, returned to Black Cañon on the Leadville express last night.

There seems to be no doubt that the post-office will be transferred to its new location in the Weir block on South Tejon street on February 1st. Those who were most confident that the order would be rescinded have given up all hope.

Mr. E. A. Farnum, of Mountain Dale, Park county, is in the city. Mr. Farnum is one of the old pioneers of Park county, having resided there since 1864. He has now a herd of 600 cattle, which is the increase from six cows, with which he started in the stock business in 1864.

Louis Holz has recently sold his ranch near Rocky and a bunch of 300 cattle for $13,500. He began in the stock business thirteen years ago with thirteen head of stock. This is a very fair return for the money, considering that for years he has received a very handsome income from the sales of beef.

At a meeting of the fire department last night Mr. John Pixley was unanimously re-elected chief engineer of the department by acclamation. He, in response to a call, made a nice little speech, in which he reviewed the workings of the department for the past year, and promised better accommodations for the coming one. The department is to be congratulated on securing the services of so competent and faithful an engineer for the year to come. Everyone of our citizens realizes full well the excellent service that he has done in the past, and we enter upon another year with the assurance that our fire department is in charge of a man that can be depended upon.

Yesterday morning at the early hour of half past 6 o'clock a party of six persons left the city with one of Huncley & Low's best double rigs to pay a hurried visit to the beauties of Manitou, the Garden of the Gods and vicinity. The party consisted of Mr. F. E. Smith, principal of the Black Hawk schools and secretary of the executive committee of the State Teachers' association, with wife; Mr. F. L. Bryant, secretary and treasurer of the Colorado Business college, and wife; Mr. M. J. Spaulding, principal of the Nevadaville school, and Mr. J. C. Kennedy, of the land department of the D. & R. G. railway. The party had an exhilarating ride to Old Town and across the country to the Garden of the Gods, where they spent some time in exploring the cave and interviewing the gods and goddesses of the Garden. They then proceeded to Manitou, sampled the waters of the various springs, including the Iron Ute, up the Pike's peak trail, and finally started for this city, reaching their destination at 9:30 o'clock. All were highly delighted with their ride in the sharp early morning air, and the visitors from north of the divide were loud in their praises of the attractions of Manitou and vicinity. Messrs. Smith, Bryant and Spaulding are achieving deserved success as pedagogues. Messrs. Smith, Spaulding and Kennedy were classmates at Cornell university, class of '79.

The Home of the Prince of Wales.

Correspondence of the New York Mail.

Sandringham Hall is situated on the sea coast close to Hounstanton, the now famous new watering-place. It is by no means an old house, having, in fact, been rebuilt by the prince himself during the past twenty years. It stands on rather high land and commands a fine view of sea and woodland, and is altogether exceedingly pretty. The house is not large, that is to say for a royal residence, and there are a hundred "seats" in Norfolk fifty times finer, but it is excessively convenient; every possible modern improvement has been introduced. It is heated like an American house, and has the most magnificent conservatories, full of rare exotics and winter gardens imaginable. The park is charming, but even this does not bear comparison with the Marchioness of Lothian's place at Blickling, where Anne Boleyn was born, or that of Haughton Hall, the seat of the Walpoles, or indeed even that at poor Lord Townshend's, Raynham Hall; but it is in many ways very delightful, well stocked with deer and watered by several pretty streams and a large lake.

On arriving at the hall the guest is at once taken by a servant in royal livery to a dressing room, where he or she finds all the conveniences necessary for touching up his or her toilet. Then a gentleman usher dressed in a black velvet court costume and carrying a wand tipped with silver leads you into the presence of the prince and princess, who stand in the center of a rather formal group of royalties and illustrious personages. Your name is called and the prince bows and the princess courtesies, which act of courtesy you repeat with all the grace at your command. Sometimes the prince says a few words to you, and if your face is familiar to him he even condescends to chat in a very friendly manner. The princess, on the other hand, is rather reserved, but always [illegible] [illegible].

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

From Saturday's Daily.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Papers, Discussions and Closing Proceedings of the Session.

Reports of Committees--Officers for the Ensuing Year.

Place of the Next Annual Meeting Not Decided.

Again there was considerable slowness about assembling and the call to order was even later than the day before. The proceedings were opened by the singing of "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

The resolution on spelling reform left over from Thursday was then taken up. Captain Boyd moved to lay on the table. The motion was carried by a considerable majority as shown by the division called for.

The first topic on the programme was "Work of County Superintendents." It was ordered that the roll of counties be called. It was afterwards ordered that the roll of counties be in alphabetical order. The whole list was gone through, but the only superintendents to respond were Rev. James [illegible] Easterly, of El Paso, and Captain David Boyd, of Weld. Mr. Easterly explained that the executive committee had made an honest effort by means of the circulars sent to hear from the county superintendents of the state. In his report he followed the questions suggested in the circular of the executive committee. The teachers of El Paso county are supplied from abroad. Most of them have had experience in teaching in other localities. Many of these teachers are efficient, some are inefficient, but there has been improvement. All of the directors in the county are interested but some are interested in a wrong direction. Some are interested in getting friends or relatives into the schools instead of teachers. This kind of interest was mentioned because its occurrence was not confined to a single instance, and in some cases directors had come near, if they could not confer such a favor, to have no school. But the large majority of our school directors are well interested and reasonably effective. Some of the parents are like those spoken of last evening by Dr. Moore, who desire their children to attend school for the mere purpose of being rid of them. Yet in every part of the county there are teachers who are truly interested in their schools. As a rule the school meetings are poorly attended, the exception to this rule usually comes from a neighborhood quarrel.

As to school houses, of the twenty-one districts, twenty school houses four have good ones, ten fair ones, seven poor ones. There are some districts that have none, and they are better off than the districts that have poor ones, for those having none will [illegible] and those having poor ones will continue to use them. Among the school houses are fifteen frame, one brick, two stone and three log. El Paso county has [illegible] school houses, and they are not the poorest in the county either. Fifteen of the school houses are reasonably well seated, although sometimes meagerly. The rest have rude makeshifts for seats. As to ventilation, most are too well ventilated, especially on windy days. None of the schools have any means for ventilation except by doors, windows and transoms. As to school law, the entrance to the office of county superintendent ought to be more guarded. A person elected to that office ought to have a first grade certificate, and if any one should be elected who did not have a first grade certificate, the county commissioners should be authorized to declare the office vacant and fill it with some one having the proper qualifications. The salary of the superintendent should be large enough to warrant him in giving his whole attention to the duties of the office. There should be some provision for the removal of inefficient members of school boards. Mr. Easterly suggested that the county superintendent be allowed this power on petition of a majority of the voters of the district. The law ought to require a written contract between school teachers and school boards. He would suggest that such a contract be printed on the third page of the school register, and that on the fourth page there be printed, so that directors could sign it, a course of study for ungraded schools. There would be an advantage in having these things constantly before the teacher.

Captain Boyd, of Weld, followed in a speech not confined as strictly as was Mr. Easterley's to a county report. He spoke of teachers who have been educated in this state. Although most of the teachers come from a distance, there are exceptions. He criticised somewhat severely school directors, telling of some in his county who are very desirous to get cheap teachers in order to make school funds available for building school houses. He made a comparison between the schools at Evans and Erie in his county as representing schools in rural districts and in mining camps, and decided that the former are very much superior.

Mr. [illegible] Parker offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the association that the school law should be so amended as to require that all candidates for the county superintendency shall, at the time of their nomination, hold a first grade teacher's certificate.

It was moved to refer the resolution to the committee on school law. Mr. Hale said that he drafted the school law of this state. In the original draft was a provision about like the one proposed. But it was opposed by the superintendents and defeated in the legislature. The motion to refer was adopted.

Mr. Robert Casey, of Greeley, read a paper on "Cognition in School Work." As may be inferred from the subject this production was quite psychological, but it was well received by those present.

Next on the programme was a discussion on "Moral and Social Training in Our Schools." Mr. W. A. Andrus, of Cañon City, who had been assigned a part was not present. Mr. C. W. Parkinson, of Monument, opened the debate on the subject. The great problem of this work is how to suppress evil. Let the teacher be a power, not only in the school room but out of it. Some good men object to our public schools because of the lack of moral and social culture. They demand more morality and less education. This question has been much discussed, but still teachers fail. Very few teachers cultivate a professional spirit, and those who do study methods more than their own influence on the pupils. The great object of public schools is to prepare boys and girls for citizenship. The popular idea of education is very narrow indeed. The masses fail to grasp the idea that manhood is above scholarship. No person has a right to teach who is not by endowment and culture a superior being. In teaching, nothing is more desirable than good judgement. Teach morality whenever the opportunity presents itself. In the reading lesson, point out moral beauties. The speaker favors the use of text books that inculcate the reforms of the day. Place choice literature in the hands of your pupils. A teacher should infuse the spirit of the age, should give a glimpse, and a proper glimpse, of the world as it is.

Mr. W. C. Thomas, of Leadville, being absent, Hon. J. C. Shattuck, of Denver, took his place in the discussion. He spoke of the bearing of the question in two aspects; first, discipline in school, second, formation of character. More depends on matters of etiquette than is usually considered. If a boy were placed in a saloon, he would become bad from the very force of his environment. If he were placed in a neat and pleasant parlor, he would, for the time at least, be outwardly a gentleman. And from being outwardly a gentleman the habits of gentlemanliness would grow upon him. The influence of a school room, whether untidy and dirty or neat and pleasant, will have an influence on the pupils. Recently Dr. Hays defined true politeness as true kindness delicately expressed. If a pupil does not possess true kindness, you can do much to influence by accommodation. We hear of the politeness of other days when boys took off their hats and bowed to superiors, while now boys call their fathers "the governor," or "the old man." Whether the first part is true, the latter certainly is. With this subject of etiquette, teachers have much to do. St. Louis has added to her course of study a series of lessons on etiquette. Some of the best teaching in the world is done in little illarranged school houses, and we have all seen teaching that was [illegible] in well appointed school houses. Reliable men are wanted everywhere. You can any of you think of a dozen "smart" men to one reliable man.

Mr. Shattuck spoke of teachers stretching their consciences to excuse a pupil for tardiness or for a mistake. He also criticised severely the system, which he admitted he himself had used, of self reporting. It is putting a premium on lying. There may be teachers who can use it properly, but to the mass it is only putting a premium on lying.

The speech of Mr. Gove, of Denver, was postponed to afternoon. The association then adjourned to half past one.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After dinner the discussion on "Moral and Social Training in Schools," the subject under discussion when the session adjourned, was again taken up. Some very interesting remarks were made on the subject by Prof. Aaron Gove, superintendent of the Denver schools.

According to the programme the next thing in order was the report of the committee on nominations appointed by President Dennett on Thursday afternoon. This committee reported the following officers for the ensuing year, which report was unanimously adopted by the institute:

President—[illegible] S. McClurg, Pueblo.

Vice President First Judicial District—Mrs. L. [illegible] Austin, of Gilpin county.

Vice President Second Judicial District—P. L. Eames, Arapahoe.

Vice-President Third Judicial District—A. B. Patton, Pueblo.

Vice-President Fourth Judicial District—C. W. Parkinson, Monument.

Vice-President Fifth Judicial District—Emma Greer, Lake.

Vice-President Sixth Judicial District, N. A. Andrews, Fremont.

Secretary—Robert H. Beggs, Denver.

Treasurer—J. C. Shattuck, Denver.

Executive Committee—L. S. Cornell, J. W. Barnes, Robert Casey.

Following came the reports of the secretary, treasurer and finance committee, after which the committee on resolutions presented the following and recommended their adoption:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that any movement looking to the adoption of a system of English spelling based upon phonetic principles deserves our warmest sympathy and heartiest co-operation.

Resolved, That some expedient should be devised whereby teachers of acknowledged merit and standing shall be relieved from the annoyance of periodical examinations by county superintendents.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due and are hereby tendered,

To the citizens of Colorado Springs in general, and to County Superintendent Easterly in particular, for the exceptionally hospitable manner in which we have been received and entertained.

To the school board of this city for providing, free of charge, suitable buildings in which to hold the various meetings of the association.

To the members of the executive committee, and especially to Mr. Smith, for their untiring efforts for the success of our annual meeting.

To the railroads for greatly reduced rates on their respective lines.

To the daily papers of Colorado Springs for full and carefully prepared reports of our proceedings.

To the hotels for reduced rates and for their efforts to provide for the comfort of such members as have been their guests.

To our president, Isaac C. Dennett, for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties pertaining to the position he has occupied.

THE MODERN SCHOOL MA'AM

All of the reports of committees being disposed of Miss M. R. Campbell, of Fort Collins, was called upon to read a paper on "The Modern School Ma'am." To her credit it can be said Miss Campbell presented one of the most interesting papers of the session. She seemed to have a very comprehensive view of her subject and the paper was attentively listened to and heartily applauded when finished.

When Miss Campbell had concluded the reading of her paper President Dennett announced that a recess of ten minutes would be taken, after which the regular programme would be resumed.

After recess it was ascertained that many of the teachers were anxious to return to their homes on the afternoon train going north, and in order to have all satisfied, it was concluded to settle the question of locating the place for the next year's meeting of the institute before they went. A communication was read from the principal of the Leadville schools, extending an invitation on the part of the schools and citizens, asking that the next year's session of the teachers' institute be held there. One of the teachers from Leadville also arose and in behalf of Leadville endorsed the communication already read.

Prof. Aaron Gove, of Denver, also in behalf of and at the request of some of the Pueblo teachers, in attendance, urged the convention to name Pueblo as the place of the next annual meeting. In making this request Mr. Gove said: "I have the assurance that the school board and citizens of Pueblo will do all in their power to make your sojourn there a pleasant one."

A warm discussion ensued, some favoring Leadville and others opposing it. Mr. Smith, the secretary of the present executive committee, said that he did not deem it policy for the institute to decide definitely on any location until suitable rates had been made with the railroad companies. He suggested that the matter be left entirely to the discretion of the executive committee. This met with opposition, and the result was that a vote was taken to show the sentiment of the association as to going to Leadville. This proposition was defeated. A resolution was then introduced and carried that the location be left entirely to the disposition of the executive committee in accordance with Mr. Smith's suggestion.

WHAT TO READ.

Prof. A. J. Spaulding, of Nevada, then read a very interesting paper on "What to Read and How to Read." The want of space will not permit us to give the paper in full, although in many respects it was one of the most valuable read during the session. He considered the question of "How to Read and What to Read" one of the most vital importance to both teacher and pupil. Much care should be taken in the selection of books for the young people, and he especially recommended history, travels, biographies, etc. Pupils should not be left to select for themselves, but the teachers should aid them in the selection of suitable books. Mr. Spaulding also spoke of certain journals of value to teachers. Among them he especially recommended Education, a bi-monthly magazine devoted to the science, art and history of education, and which he considered the best American journal on education. He also referred to the Journal of Education, published by W. Bicknell, of Boston.

This paper was discussed in a very able manner by J. [illegible] Barker, principal of the Denver high school, and Prof. [illegible] Parker, of this city.

Mrs. Mary F. Shields, the president of the Colorado Woman's Christian Temperance union, was allowed by the president ten minutes in which to present the temperance cause to the teachers. She asked for the earnest co-operation of the teachers in the efforts of the woman's union in trying to bring up the future generation to temperance principles. She recommended the introduction in the schools of certain temperance text books, and asked for their approval by the institute. Mrs. Shields' remarks were very forcible and to the point, and she took her seat amid much applause.

Mr. [illegible], of Denver, introduced the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the State Teachers' association of Colorado, will examine the text-books on the effects of alcohol on the human body, and if suitable, will recommend our school boards to adopt the same in our schools.

An hour was then given to the discussion of the topics from the query box, after which the institute adjourned. This closed the active duties of the best attended and most important session of the Colorado State Teachers' institute ever held.

Mr. Smith the secretary of the executive committee informed us that eighty-three certificates had been issued to teachers or about twenty more than had ever before been issued at the annual meetings of the state institute.

President Dennett spoke in the most flattering terms of the courtesies extended to the members of the institute by the citizens of Colorado Springs, and he was confident that all in attendance would long entertain remembrances of the session in our city.

EVENING SESSION.

The teacher's association met at the Congregational church. The church was crowded with visiting teachers and townspeople. The exercises began with a piano solo by Mrs. Robert Casey, of Greeley. This was followed by a recitation by Miss [illegible]. Mr. White gave a violin solo with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Roberts. Mr. White and Mrs. Roberts responded to an encore. Miss Campbell recited a humorous selection. Messrs. Long, Bartlett, Kent and Howard sang "Rocking on the Billows." Miss Thorne recited "The Creed of the Bells" and "How Rubenstein Played," and, being encored, gave "Farewell, Brother Watkins—oh!"

President Dennett expressed thanks especially to Miss Thorne, for the entertainment, and announced that the exercises would close with a zither solo by Mr. Kroning. After Mr. Kroning's solo, President Dennett expressed, to the people of Colorado Springs the thanks of the association. "We [illegible] your public halls, you have opened to us your private houses, you have opened to us your hearts. We shall always remember it as a green spot in our lives that we did come here in answer to the invitation we received. You are here in the center of this great state and there are here teachers coming from every part of this great state. You can scarcely appreciate our warm feelings towards you. May our state keep on until it is at the head of the educational cause in the United States. Again I thank you in behalf of the association."

The teachers and invited guests then took refreshments, which had been prepared in the prayer meeting rooms of the church. The toasts which had been arranged for were omitted. Many persons staid and enjoyed themselves socially until about eleven o'clock last evening. Thus ended the seventh annual meeting of the Colorado Teachers' association. Pleasant memories of these meetings, and of our city, will be carried to many homes throughout Colorado. The total enrollment of members was a little above eighty. The session of 1881 has been a success.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

J. FIELDS. C. E. STUBBS.
FIELDS & STUBBS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—Will practice in all the courts of the state. Office, North Tejon street over Bennett Bros.' grocery in the Opera House block. dwm 17 1m*

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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., December 6, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at Colorado Springs, on Saturday, January 7th, 1882, viz:

Martha Plumb, D. S. No. 5,481, for the N. E. ¼ sec. 19, town. 11 S., range 64 W. 6th P. M. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. S. Snyder, and A. B. Stevenson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Alexander B. Stevenson, D. S. No. 5,514, for the N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ sec. 21, E. ½ of N. E. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ sec. 20, town 11 S., range 64 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. S. Snyder, and S. M. Hodson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

wm-19-5 MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. N. Gray, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 30th day of January, A. D. 1882, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, Neil G. Adee, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31st, 1881. NEIL G. ADEE, Administrator of the estate of Wm. N. Gray, deceased. wm 31 4

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas Geo. M. Reed, of El Paso county, and state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated March 9th, 1878, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the said county, on the 9th day of March, 1878, in book 20, of said El Paso county records, on page 18, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date, for $115, payable in six months after date to Thomas F. Burnham or order, did convey to C. E. Edwords as trustee, and Irving Howbert as successor in trust, all those premises hereinafter described, by which trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or interest thereon, it may be lawful for said C. E. Edwords or in event of his death, resignation or removal from said county of El Paso, then for said Irving Howbert to advertise and sell the premises in said trust deed described and as therein provided, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and the same is now unpaid, and whereas the said C. E. Edwords is absent from the county of El Paso and unable to act as trustee, now therefore, I, Irving Howbert, successor in trust, at the request of the legal holder of said note do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Saturday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the county clerk's office in El Paso county, Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust, to wit: The w hf of the nw and ne qr of the nw qr of sec 13, and the ne qr of the ne qr of sec 14, in tp 14, s of rg 65 w, situate lying and being in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, together with all right, title and interest and equity of redemption of said Geo. M. Reed, his heirs or assigns therein. IRVING HOWBERT, Successor in trust.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado, December 21, A. D. 1881. wm 24 4.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., December 6, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, on Saturday, January 7, 1882, viz:

Martha Plumb, D. S. No. 5,481, for the N. E. ¼ sec. 19, town. 11 S., range 64 W. 6th P. M. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Charles S. Snyder and A. B. Stevenson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Alexander B. Stevenson, D. S. No. 5,514, for the N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼, sec. 21, E. ½ of N. E. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ sec 20, town. 11 S., range 64 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. S. Snyder and S. M. Hodson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

The above parties are hereby notified that if they proceed with the proving up of said lands they will be dealt with according to title LXX. Crimes—Ch. [illegible], and Sec. 5,392; also Sec. 2,262. wm-31-tf.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, December 20th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, Jan. 21st, 1882, viz: John [illegible] Avery, Jr., D. S. No. 5595, for the w ½ ne qr and w ½ se qr sec 24, tp 11 S., rg 60 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: [illegible] Merrick, [illegible] Gould, [illegible] W. Hartley and [illegible] Fessenden, all of Manitou, Colorado.

Edward Jackeren, homestead entry, No. [illegible], for the sw qr nw qr, n ½ sw qr and se qr sw qr sec 7, tp [illegible], rg 69 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. W. [illegible], [illegible] Porter, [illegible] Drury and [illegible], all of [illegible], Colorado.

wm-[illegible] MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

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In all Parts of the City.

M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank. [illegible] 10 tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

AT THE

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

THE SALE OF

Holiday Presents

Was Nearly Double that of any Prior Christmas. Some of our Choice Articles were of course not sold, and some of our

MOST DESIRABLE GOODS

Were Detained en route, and did not Arrive until the day before Christmas.

FOR THIS WEEK,

We offer the Balance of our Christmas Stock at a VERY GREAT REDUCTION, Entirely Regardless of Cost.

Those who may have Forgotten or Neglected to make a Present, or who may wish to take advantage of the

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

We have made to buy Beautiful, Useful and Ornamental Articles at a

Very Low Price,

And Much Less than their Real Value, would do well to avail themselves of

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH

And Grant us the Favor of an Inspection. We tender our Sincere Thanks for the Patronage so Liberally Bestowed upon us, and Respectfully and Earnestly Solicit All to GIVE US A CALL.

FERRIS & JONES.

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium,

ONE DOOR EAST OF TEJON STREET, ON PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

dwa tty

Administratrix' Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of an order and decree of the County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, made at the December, A. D. 1881, term thereof, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, on Saturday, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the east front door of the court house, in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, or on reasonable time with approved security, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of James N. Crouse, deceased, to-wit: The east half (e ½) of the southwest quarter (s w ¼) of section eight (8), and the east half (e ½) of the northwest quarter (n w ¼) of section seventeen (17), all in township eleven (11), south of range sixty-five (65) west, in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado.

SARAH CROUSE, Administratrix of the Estate of James N. Crouse, deceased.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31st, 1881. wm-31-4

IRVING HOWBERT, President. J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier.
B. F. CROWELL, Vice President. A. S. WELCH, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Colorado Springs.

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